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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE MARINER'S SERENADE.

Air of the Canadian Voyageurs.

Blow breezes, blow,
While lightly we row
Our boat thro' the waters, when calmly they sleep,
Sweet is the night,
The moon beams are bright
Dancing upon the deep.

Come, come,
Lady love come,
Leave thy young slumbers, thy lover is near thee;
Home, home,
The ocean his home,
Oh lend only thou art love'd dearly.

Sleep haste away,
Tarry not until day,
Thanks, dear one, then I'll coming, thy footsteps I hear,
Now swiftly row,
Blow, breezes blow,
Rest love, there's nought to fear.

Gay, gay,
Speed we away,
Our barque lightly dances upon the blue sea, love,
Tempests shall sleep,
While thou'rt on the deep,
Seeding thy blessings on me, love. SELIM.

TO MISS ———

Oft have I mark'd the lovely smile,
Soft beaming from thine eye,
And gaz'd with pleasure for a while,
Nor dream'd that thou could sigh.

But when I saw the trembling tear,
Bright sparkling on thy cheek,
My heart was fill'd with anxious fear,
Lest thou of woe should speak.

For much I should regret to know,
That sorrow wounde thy breast,
And bids those pearly tears to flow,
Oft to disturb thy rest.

But if my muse can wake a strain,
My harp e'er sound a lay,
To wile thy bosom of its pain,
I'll sing thy cares away.

Then tell me why thy gentle heart,
Appears so oft to mourn,
And I will strive to ease the smart,
And pluck the rankling thorn.

For I can weep for other's woe,
And sympathize with you,
Grief early taught my tears to flow,
My heart has felt it too. GLORVINA.

JERUSALEM.

There is a gloom that presses on the soul,
As deeds of other days and ages roll
Before my sight. I see their shadowy forms:
Hear the raging of the thousand storms
That oft have wreck'd the world; I feel the sigh
That rises o'er creation's destiny.
See destruction raise her vengeful hand,
Sharpen her sword, and wave her threatening brand,
And empires tremble, and a nation's power
Seems like the fading vision of an hour.
There is a gloom where ancient Marathon
Spreads her broad bosom to the eastern sun;
Where Grecian conquerors and Persian slaves,
Alike unhonour'd and unknown their graves,
Slept undisturbed amid the battle's roar,
When classic Athens sank to rise no more.
But still there is a lonelier gloom that reigns
In clouds less sadness o'er Judea's plains;
A lonelier gloom encircles Calvary's mound,
Moriah's summit and Bethesda's fount.
Where once Jehovah's praise was wont to sound,
And every flint pressed consecrated ground,
Where with each morn the humble prayer arose,
And thankful praises blessed the evening's close,
Now the proud standard of the crescent waves
In guilty triumph o'er a land of slaves
That sacred mount in earlier days of time,
Untainted with blood and unbleached by crime,
That mount where impressed glory shone,
Awed Israel's tribes, and makes gathered known,
Now lifts his head to meet the morning ray,
Or catch the last beams of departing day,
In lonely grandeur. For the rising prayer
And rapturous song are heard no longer there,
Save where perhaps some misguided profane may rise,
And with unhallowed praise insult the skies,
Pervert an impostor's guilty fame abroad,
And join the name of Mahomet with God.
Ceased have the crowds of Israel's tribes to wait
In solemn reverence at the temple's gate;
The warm aspirings of the soul are crushed,
The sacred breathings of devotion hushed,
The altar's cold, the notes of praise are fled,
The shrine's deserted, and the priests are dead.
ARCOLO.

TO ROSALIE.

BY FLOWER GARDEN.

How oft along it's borders love I stray'd,
And view'd its treasures charmingly display'd;
The rose, the lily, flourish'd side by side,
And the gay tulip rais'd its head in pride,
As on a throne of its power, while round them grew,
In pleasing contrast bright with azure hue,
The modest violet delicately sweet;
While restless zephyrs linger'd fast to meet,
And hear their odours as they wander'd by,
And as the glowing twilight richly sigh.
There many a flow'r from foreign regions borne,
Whose parent plant perchance those scenes adorn,
Where wild untaught the pagan wears his bow'r,
And thanks some spirit breathes in every flow'r;
Where as he views the carmine of the sky,
Still thinks his guardian spirit hovers nigh,
Reveal'd and gleaming in the blushing rose,
And to that flow'r pre-eminence bestows,
They cherished here; forget their native land,
Blest with new dews, and by our breezes fann'd,
In rival beauty blooms our own wild flow'rs,
Cull'd from our fields, and woodlands, and their pow'rs
Uniting please, and feed the rapt'rd heart,
To scorn the humbling feeble works of art.
And happier I have felt while long'ring there,
Alone divested of all other care:
Yes, happier than in fashion's giddy throng,
Tho all our best and noblest feelings wrong.
I've mark'd the tender plant, the bud expand
In all its bloom, while round on ev'ry hand
The mind reflecting might a moral read,
From nature's book, nor hope nor fancy need
A brighter picture of life's changing hour,
Than dwells in ev'ry transient fading flow'r.
CORDELIA.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

VISIT TO THE SHAKERS AT NEW LEBANON.

On the evening of the 22nd of July, 1826, we arrived at Lebanon Spring, and took lodgings at the Hotel kept by Mr. Kerr, probably the most extensive house of entertainment in the United States. The following morning we arose early to breathe the pure mountain air and to take a more particular view of this delightful spot. The Hotel buildings and spring are upon the side of the mountain, the ascent of which is steep, and somewhat fatiguing. The whole Country around is mountainous and truly picturesque, and the soil remarkably good, as may be fairly deduced from the circumstances of a considerable tract of land in this vicinity being occupied by a large fraternity of that singular people, the United Society of Believers, better known by the name of Shakers. Having some weeks before visited another branch of this Society at Watervleit, and having had no opportunity of witnessing their mode of worship, our journey had been purposely to arranged, as to enable us to spend part of a Sabbath among these (self acknowledged) strange people. Accordingly, after breakfast, we walked leisurely, (surrounded by the most beautiful scenery that a romantic traveller could desire,) about two miles to the Lebanon Shaker settlement. The impressions made by the adventures of this morning were so strong, and by their novelty at least rendered rather pleasing than otherwise, that I shall indulge myself in giving a minute detail of them.—Having reached the meeting-house some time before the hour of worship, we entered one of the dwellings, where we were hospitably received, and were supplied with a draught of home brewed beer. The same incomparable neatness which had been noticed at Watervleit, was again presented to view in every part of this house. We next repaired to the meeting house, which is a spacious but plain frame building. The whole floor, which appears never to have been wet, was as clean as a dining table, and without any incumbrance of pews or other fixtures, excepting a narrow gallery upon one side, for the accommodation of visiters, to whom they are very attentive, and of whom, as the morning was fine, a large number attended. After waiting some time, the brethren and sisters began to assemble, and took their seats upon moveable benches, at opposite ends of the room. Their attire is perfectly in character with that neatness which appears to be the *sine qua non* of their religion: the women wear white dresses of a peculiar cut, white neck and pocket handkerchiefs, tab caps which obscure the face, except from a front view, and high heeled buckskin shoes. The dress of the brethren is generally of domestic manufacture, but not so uniform as that of the females. Many of them wore no coats, and had their shirt sleeves confined to the arms by green ferret. Their shoes were light, and their hats (almost the only item of similarity between these people, and the Society of Friends, although they are often called *Shaking Quakers*,) are broad rimmed and low crowned. These, as well as the plain bonnets of the women, were laid off on entering the meeting house. I cannot here avoid noticing a singular phenomenon, which must be attributed, in some form to their peculiar, and I must add unnatural privations of social and sexual intercourse.—Although they inhabit one of the most delightful situations on the globe, breathe the pure and invigorating air of the mountains, appear to live on the choicest of Natures bounties, and the majority of them are daily employed in the healthful business of cultivating the soil, notwithstanding all this, they certainly are the palest and most ghastly looking people I ever saw. This remark applies particularly to the females, of whom I can safely affirm, that among about one hundred, collected upon this occasion, there was less colour in all their faces than may often be seen in one florid countenance. This fact must be admitted by all who witnessed the assemblage of ghostly sisters, at which we were present. When about two hundred of the Society were assembled, at a silent signal given, they arose, removed their seats to the further ends of the room, and formed themselves in opposite ranks. The meeting was opened by a short address from an Elder, expressive of gratitude for their preservation through the week, and for the present opportunity for worship, with a hope that it might prove profitable to them. The spectators were then exhorted to conduct themselves with becoming seriousness and decorum; with an undisguised warning, that in case of their misconduct or levity, the right of government belonging to the Society would be exercised freely, and the offender disposed of. This was followed by singing two or three hymns to lively music but rendered monotonous by its admitting of no *rests* or intermissions in the whole course of a hymn: the singing was accompanied with a slight bodily tremour on the part of a few of the performers. After this the brethren and sisters were requested to resume their seats, and give room for public speaking. This having been done, a shrewd looking elderly man advanced towards the visitors and notified them of his intention of addressing them, and of grounding his remarks upon "the strangeness of Christianity, and the consequent strangeness of the Shakers," whom he regarded as the only people who adhered strictly to the principles and practices of Christianity.

In the course of his illustrations, he made several pointed allusions to what he considered the most practices of professing christians, particularly those of war of every description, and all *sexual intercourse*. Many of his arguments were forcible and logical, a proportion of them truly ridiculous, and some of them calculated to call up the blush of modesty. Taking occasion to reprobate the practice of depending upon a profusion of religion, he introduced an anecdote in point, which is too good to be lost, and which, as I have not met with it elsewhere, I will here relate in his own words—"A certain prince in Europe had been dubbed an Archbishop, (by-the-bye, a title which God never made;) on one occasion this titled man, in the presence of a peasant, made use of a profane oath, which failed not to attract the wondering attention of the poor man. "What do you stare at?" enquired the prince: "To hear an Archbishop swear" replied the peasant. "But I swear as the *prince*, and not as the Archbishop." "And when the prince goes to the Devil for swearing" retorted the peasant, "what do you think will become of the Archbishop?"—The various topics comprehended in this discourse were too numerous to allow of a full detail. The arguments in support of their principles and practices were chiefly derived from a publication recently made under the direction of the society, entitled "A summary view of the Millenial Church, or United Society of Believers," and in which they will appear to a much better advantage than in any idea which can be given of them, consistent with the brief character of this narrative. After speaking nearly three quarters of an hour, he concluded his harangue, and the benches having been again removed, we learned that they should next proceed to "go forth to worship God in the dance and in the exercise." To describe the manœuvres which succeeded, in an intelligible and accurate manner, can hardly be expected from one who has had but a single opportunity of witnessing them. I should, however, compare their dances to a drill of marches and countermarches of two companies of well disciplined soldiers, performed on tip-toe, and on a kind of half trot, substituting the vociferous singing of a selected band, with powerful lungs, sometimes with words and sometimes without, for the martial drum and fife. These evolutions were performed with a regularity as pleasing as it was surprising, each one seeming to know their part and to act it with the exactness of veteran practitioners. In these dances, however, the sexes never intermingle. This was carried on for about twenty minutes without intermission, when the singers took the centre of the floor, while the rest, males and females, formed themselves into a circle around them, four abreast, and commenced the exercise or travelling round the room (symbolical, as they say, of their travelling to Heaven,) at a rapid and uneasy gait, also on tip-toe, singing as they went, and occasionally clapping their hands with a tremendous noise. This truly fatiguing exercise was continued for nearly half an hour, with occasional short intermissions, when we were informed that the meeting had been protracted to the full time usually occupied in worship, and that it would now be dismissed. No prayer was offered, nor was any invitation given to the spectators to unite in any part of their devotions. Thanks were however returned to them for their orderly conduct, followed by a wish for our future welfare, and that we might be enabled to discover the true light of the gospel, and live accordingly. The whole meeting then retired in an orderly manner. Candour demands the remark, that however the narrative I have given may excite the risibility of the reader, I can say with truth that except at some dry remarks made in the course of the address, I felt no disposition to laugh or even to smile at any part of their singular mode of worship. There certainly was an air of solemnity pervading the meeting, and which seemed to extend even to the spectators, whose conduct throughout was strictly decorous. The sincerity of the greater part of the worshippers, we could have no reason to question, and upon the just principle of "rendering to all their due," it is but fair to award credit to these singular people for their hospitality, cleanliness, honesty and apparent piety. After leaving the meeting, we entered another house, where we spent a short time in sociable conversation, partook of some refreshment, declined an invitation to dinner, and purchased, on *credit*, a copy of the book before mentioned, as they positively refused to receive money on Sunday. Some months after, one of the brethren called upon the writer at his residence to receive the price of the book, offering to take it back, if he thought it not worth the money: this offer was of course declined. We took our final leave of New Lebanon, about one o'clock, P. M. and resumed our journey. I would only add that those who have become disgusted with the walks of public life, might do worse than to connect themselves with the United Society of Believers; and that it cannot fail to compensate the curious traveller for going a few miles out of his route, to pay a visit to the Shakers at New Lebanon. W. H.

From the Baltimore American.

CHRONICLES OF THE COURT HOUSE.

It was in the days of Judge Dorsey—I think in 1817—the dockets will show—that I first got acquainted with that mad cap Frank Taylor. He was a merry broken down gentleman, who wore greasy pantaloons, and a black silk handkerchief round his neck—and had a smattering of law which sometimes made him very eloquent. One day Frank in his usual way, fell to abusing the Courts, and the Judges, and the Legislature, and the whole pack of them in such a style that I was shocked to hear him. The more I rebuked him, the more he railed, and at last offered me a bet of the value of a coat, that he would take that, which I wore, from my back, *by the help of the law*, and that I never should have any thing to do with it again as long as I lived. Well, I didn't suspect matters were so bad as all that neither—in fact, I didn't think much about it, or I never should have made the bet—but I took him up, and we parted. The next day Frank goes to old Mr. Gibson, and gets out a replevin for my coat, and comes along with the sheriff and takes it off my back, and immediately put it on his own, and looked a good deal better for the change. I go to Mr. Gibson's office, to inquire how this was, and there I find myself very decently docketted on a list of suits for March term, 1818. Frank Taylor vs. Simon Sobersides, No. 1700—and there was a bond given by Frank, and one Mr. Tom Straw to restore me my coat if Frank could not show a title to it upon a trial in the Court House. I asked Mr. Gibson when this matter was likely to be settled, for I didn't like the looks of it—and he told me, very politely, that it would be for trial in March 1819—Frank was always a desperate hard fellow on a coat—and I began to run over in my mind what a pretty looking concern this coat of mine would be, in March 1819. However, I waited patiently for the time, and as soon as the Court was opened there was I in person, and Mr. Gwynn my attorney, to make a dash for my coat. There were *only* eighteen hundred cases on the docket to be tried that term, and mine had been promoted to No. 1500———Well, after attending till June with Mr. Benson the taylor who made it, as a witness, I found that by that time, they had tried two hundred and fifty cases, when Judge Dorsey and the lawyers had to go off to the Court of Appeals, so the Court was obliged to be adjourned, and I had to pay my witnesses somewhere between thirty and forty dollars—Mr. Gibson can tell—and I was very politely told by Mr Gibson, that I must come again next September. So in September I came again with my old friend Benson. My case was now on a more respectable footing; it had grown older, and stood No. 1200 on the docket. The Court kept very busily at work all that fall, and at the end of the month of January, they adjourned at the request of Mr Gibson, who told them that the intervening time between that and March was indispensibly necessary to him to make up his dockets for the next term. This time they got through three hundred cases, and Mr. Gibson again *very politely* told me to pay my witnesses and call again in March.—In March 1820 it was just the same thing, only that Taylor vs. Sobersides stood at No. 700. Well I began to think this no joke. God knows what had become of my coat—it was now better than two years since I had made my rash bet;—however, my pride was roused and would not allow me to *give it up*, so I pushed Mr. Gwynn again with another fee to let him see I was not daunted. Two hundred cases more were got rid of *that term*, and, to make the story short, it was in March 1822 that my case was called, when Mr Thomas Kell, the attorney for Frank, stated that his unfortunate client had a short time before that, died suddenly of an apoplexy—which Mr. Kell called, I think, *suggesting a death*.—and I suppose Frank was buried in my coat. So I had to wait until the next term for a new party to be made. Mr. Kell stated, moreover, that poor Frank had left no effects behind him, and died utterly insolvent and good for nothing, which was a very hard case—I was afraid to say any thing about the bet, lest Mr. Kell should seize upon it as assets in my hands. As Frank's estate was, therefore, a matter of mourning, that very worthy old servant of the Court, Mr. Michael Heddinger, was put in Frank's shoes as his administrator, on the docket, and with great courtesy, in September, 1823, confessed judgment in my favour—Mr. Kell not being aware of any right that Frank had to this property.—After this I ordered what I was to do, and my friend Gwynn told me that the coat was made into brown paper by this time, and that my only course was to sue Tom Straw. Well, sir, said I, Mr. Gwynn, any thing you please—in for a penny in for a pound. So I paid off all expenses of my replevin suit—which I had *gained*—I think the amount, taking it altogether, was about 60 or 70 dollars—and I prepared myself for the pleasure of getting into my new suit—at law. Accordingly in March term, 1823, I started upon the world in the character of a plaintiff, Simon Sobersides vs. Thomas Straw. This case has advanced with great vigor, considering that it is a contested case in which Straw, whom I don't think much of, has put in a great many pleas, and has also brought a cross action against me for the amount of the bet, in the name of the administrator. These two cases stand like twins upon the docket, and we expect to have them tried at the same time. Mr. Gibson tells me now that I may confidently calculate upon terminating the controversy about the coat sometime in the present year provided there should be no appeal—if there should be—God help us! he says—he would not undertake for the next ten years. It has been an amazing fine suit, and has flourished under a great many judges;—Under Dorsey, and Bland, and Ward, and Hanson, and Archer, and last last come into the times of Judge Kell, who, being well acquainted with the case before, has determined that it shall be finished this year in spite of the——I gad! it's a case worth considering—it has seen such change of parties—and like a thrifty and good politician of the present period, it has not the least scruple to turn its coat twenty times in a year, if it can only succeed in getting value for it. I recommend it to the serious consideration of my fellow citizens, and implore all those who are as fond as I am of the luxury of attending court and paying witnesses fees, and keeping alive an old controversy, to join with me in every kind of opposition to the nefarious scheme which has just been set on foot by some meddlesome lawyers, to get up a New Court in this city, by which even a *very stout* law suit might be brought to a natural death in the course of a few months. Heaven forbid such cruelty say I! Magistrates forbid it! Constables forbid it!

If any man doubts this history of my case, let him go and ask Mr. Gibson.

SIMON SOBERSIDES.

January 1828.

SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The following extract of the life of this truly great man, is from the pen of Fenning, in 1761, published in London, and may, perhaps, be interesting to some of our numerous readers, particularly the closing part, which discloses his opinion of, and attachment to the Bible.

"Sir Isaac was descended from an ancient family in Lancashire, and was born in the county of Lincoln, in 1642. At twelve years of age, he was put to the free school in Grantham, by his mother, who soon took him back again to initiate him betimes in taking care of his own affairs; but finding him very careless in things of that nature, and entirely devoted to his books, she sent him to Grantham again, from whence he went to Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1660, being then eighteen years of age. His genius for mathematics was so great that he understood the elements of Euclid as soon as he read them, and could, by barely casting his eyes on the contents of the theorems, make himself a perfect master of them. In 1664, he took the degree of A. B. and in 1668, (being then retired from the university on account of the plague,) when sitting in his garden, was led by a train of thoughts, occasioned by the fall of some blossoms, to those discoveries relating to gravity and the power by which the celestial bodies are retained in their orbits, which have immortalized his memory. In 1669, he was chosen professor of mathematics in the university of Cambridge, on the resignation of Dr. Barrow, and in that year and the two subsequent ones, read a course of optical lectures, replete with such discoveries on that subject, as both to astonish and delight. In 1687, his mathematical principles were published, which, being too profound to be understood by every one, met with no small opposition; but when they were once known, were so well received, that nothing was heard from all quarters but one general shout of admiration. In the year last mentioned, he was nominated one of the delegates to the university to the high commission court, and in 1688, was chosen one of the members of the convention parliament. In 1696, he was made warden of the mint; in 1699, was elected one of the members of the royal academy of arts and sciences at Paris; in 1701, was chosen member of parliament for the university of Cambridge; and in 1703, was elected president of the royal society, and continued in the chair for twenty-three years without interruption! In the reign of King George I. he was well known at court, and admitted to the confidence of the princess of Wales, who often proposed difficulties on philosophical subjects to him, and received his answers. Until his 80th year, his health was generally settled; about that time, he began to be afflicted with incontinence of urine: for five years, however, preceding his dissolution, he had intervals of health and ease, which was the effect of observing a strict regimen. He was finally seized with such violence that large drops of sweat ran down his face; yet so illustrious was he for patience, that during his agonies he never uttered the least impatience, and, as soon as he had a moment's ease, would smile and talk with his usual cheerfulness.

After a deprivation of sense for some hours, he died on the 20th of March, in the 85th year of his age, and was interred with great solemnity in Westminster Abbey. His stature was middling, his countenance pleasing, and venerable at the same time, especially when he took off his peruke, and showed his white hairs, which he would often do with a great degree of pleasure. He never made use of spectacles, and lost but one tooth during his life. His disposition was so meek, and his opinion of himself so humble, that he would rather have chosen to pass through life unknown than expose himself to those storms to which genius and learning condemn those who are illustrious for either. So great was his modesty, that the most malicious censures could not charge him with vanity; so great his affability, that he always put himself upon a level with his company; so great his charity, that he would often strip himself, to show his generosity to his relatives and others; and chose to do his good offices himself, and thought a legacy no gift. His candour was so great that he was in love with virtue wherever he met it. He was firmly attached to the established church; was a firm believer in the truths of revelation; and amidst the great variety of books he had before him, that which he studied most was his Bible." Was such a man, or was he not, capable of judging correctly of its truth?

From the 2nd Anecdotes.

BRUMMELLIANA.

A great deal need to be said of Beau Nash and his witticisms; but certainly we never met with any thing of his which was at all equal to the oracular sentences of the gentleman who gives a name to this article. Of all the beaux that ever flourished—at least, of all that ever flourished on the same score—exemplary of waistcoat, and having authoritative boots from which there was no appeal—he appears to us to have been the only one who made a proper and perfect union of the coxcombical and ingenious. Other men may have been as scientific on the subject of bibs, in a draper-like point of view; and others have said as good things, which had none of the colouring arising out of the consciousness of fashionable pre-eminence. Beau *Fielding*, we believe, stands on record as the handsomest of beaux. There is a beau *Skeffington*, now rather Sir Lumley, who, under all his double-breasted coats and waistcoats, never had any other than a single-hearted soul; he is to be recorded as the most amiable of beaux; but Beau Brummell for your more than finished coxcomb. He could be grave enough, but he was any thing but a solemn coxcomb. He played with his own spectre. It was found a grand thing to be able to be a consummate fop, and yet have the credit of being something greater; and he was both.—Never was any thing more exquisitely conscious, ye indifferent; extravagant, yet judicious. His superiority in dress, gave such importance to his genius and his genius so divested of insipidity his superiority in dress, that the poet's hyperbole about the lady might be applied to his coat; and

"You might almost say the body thought."

It was a moot point which had the more tact, his gloves or his fingers' ends. He played the balls of wit and folly so rapidly about his head, that they lost their distinctions in one crowning and brilliant halo.

Mr. Brummell, it is true, is no longer in favour as a setter of fashions. Why, it is not our business to inquire. But though it may be said of his waistcoat, like Troy, that it *was*; his wit *is*, and will remain; and here, for the first time, a few specimens of it are collected. If George Etheridge himself would not have acknowledged a brother in George Brummell, there are no two gloves of a colour.

To begin with what is reckoned the prince of his good things, Mr. Brummell having fallen out of favour with an illustrious person, was of course to be cut, as the phrase is, when met in public. Riding one day with a friend, who happened to be otherwise regarded, and encountering the personage in question, who spoke to the friend without noticing Mr. Brummell, he affected the air of one who waits aloof while a stranger is present; and then, when the great man was moving off, said to his companion, loud enough for the other to hear, and placidly adjusting his bibe, "Eh! who is our fat friend?"

Having taken into his head, at one time, to eat no vegetables, and being asked by a lady if he had never eaten any in his life, he said, "Yes, madam, I once ate a pea."

Being met limping in bond street, and asked what was the matter, he said he had hurt his leg, and "the worst of it was, it was his favourite leg."

Somebody inquiring where he was going to dine next day, was told that he really did not know; "they put me in my coach and take me somewhere."

He pronounced of a fashionable tailor that he made a good coat, an exceedingly good coat, all but the collars; nobody could achieve a good collar but Jenkins."

Having borrowed some money of a city beau, whom he patronized in return, he was one day asked to repay it; upon which he thus complained to a friend, "Do you know what has happened?" "No." "Why, do you know, there's that fellow, Tompkins who lent me five hundred pounds, has had the face to ask me for it; and yet I had called the dog "Tom," and let myself dine with him."

"You have a cold Mr. Brummell," observed a sympathizing group. "Why, do you know," said he, that on the Brighton road, the other day, that infidel, Weston, (his valet,) put me in a room with a damp stranger."

Being asked if he liked port, he said, with an air of difficult recollection, "Port? port?—Oh, *port!*—Oh, ay; what, the hot intoxicating liquor so much drank by the lower ordors?"

Going to a rout where he had not been invited, or rather, perhaps, where the host wished to mortify him, and attempted it, he turned placidly round to him, and, with a happy mixture of indifference, and surprise, asked him his *name*. "Johnson," was the answer. "Johnson," said Brummell, recollecting, and pretending to feel for a card: "Oh, the name, I remember, Thaunson (Thompson;) and Jaulnson and Thaunson, you know, Jaulnson and Thaunson, are really so much the same kind of thing?"

A beggar petitioned him for charity, "even if it was only a farthing." "Fellow," said Mr. Brummell, softening the disdain of the appellation in the gentleness of his tone, "I don't know the coin."

Having thought himself invited to somebody's country seat, and being given to understand, after one night's lodging, that he was in error, he told the unconscious friend in town who asked him what sort of a place it was, that it was an exceedingly good place for stopping one night in."

Speaking lightly of a man, and wishing to convey his maximum of contemptuous feeling about him, he said, "He is a fellow, now, that would send his plate up twice for soup."

It was his opinion, that port, and not porter, should be taken with cheese. "A gentleman, said he, "never *malts* with his cheese, he always *ports*."

It being supposed that he once failed in a matrimonial speculation, somebody condoled with him, upon which he smiled with an air of better knowledge on that point, and said, with a sort of indifferent feel of his neckcloth, "Why, sir, the truth is, I had great reluctance in cutting the connexion; but what could I do? (Here he looked deploring and convulsive.) Sir, I discovered that the wretch positively ate cabbage."

Upon receiving some affront from an illustrious personage, he said that it was rather too good. By gad, I have half a mind to cut the young one, and bring old G—e into fashion."

When he went visiting, he is reported to have taken with him an elaborate dressing apparatus, including a silver basin; "For," said he, "it is impossible to spit in clay."

On being asked by a friend, during an unseasonable summer, if he had ever seen such an one? "Yes," replied B. last winter."

On a reference being made to him as to what sum would be sufficient to meet the annual expenditure for clothes, he said "that with a moderate degree of prudence and economy, he thought it might be managed for eight hundred per annum."

He told a friend that he was reforming his way of life, "For instance" said he, "I sup early; I take a-a-little lobster, an apricot puff, or so, and some burnt champaigne, about twelve; and my man gets me to bed by three."

NEW ORLEANS.

BY ROBERT GOODACRE.

New Orleans consists of the city proper and two suburbs, one above and the other below it, close on the bank of the river. The upper suburb is called the Am. Faubourg or Faubourg St. Mary, the lower the French Faubourg or Foubourg Marigny. The latter is almost entirely peopled by French, of the middle and lower classes, the upper principally by Anglo-American emigrants from the northwestern states.—The city proper contains a mixture of "all nations, people, and tongues that dwell upon the face of the earth."—The city was first settled by the French in 1717, and was named in compliment to the Duc d'Orleans, regent of France during the minority of Louis XV. I cannot here descant on its history, but since the purchase by President Jefferson in 1803, its astonishing increase in wealth and population has been attended by a corresponding influence of the Anglo-American race. Indeed it has during the present year barely escaped dismemberment, arising from the opposing influence of American (as they are called) and French interests. A bill for converting the whole into two cities, to be called the Upper and Lower city, actually passed the house of representatives, and was thrown out in the senate only by one or two votes, in February last. Immediately after this defeat, a bill was introduced by the French members themselves, for re-organizing the city government, in which many of the measures objected to by the Americans were removed, and their influence in the city councils greatly increased. This measure has restored harmony for the present, but it is easy for an impartial spectator like myself, to see that Gallic influence must at no distant day succumb under the weight of talent, enterprize, and population annually rolling in from the northern states of the Federal Union, and as the neighbourhood becomes healthy, which will be in proportion as civilization advances, it will probably for some time to come continue to augment the population.

New Orleans proper is in the form of a parallelogram, 1400 yards long by the side of the Mississippi, and 700 yards back from the river, but the ground occupied by buildings on the Upper Faubourg alone is in extent greater than the city, and is constantly extending up the side of the mighty water. The lower Faubourg is about two thirds the size of the city proper, and is understood to be *not* increasing. The whole is laid out in streets, crossing each other at right angles, fifty toises, or about 107 yards apart, and forty feet wide. It is surrounded by a street nearly 200 feet wide, planted with four rows of the Occidental Plane tree, or American Sycamore, and is truly a delightful ramble. The front side is of course bounded by the river, on the raised bank of which, called the Levee, a busy scene unparalleled for variety and interest in any part of the world with which I am acquainted is continually passing. Let us pass down it from the southern extremity of the Upper Faubourg, to the northern limits of the city proper. For the first mile along the coast of the Mississippi, flat boats or arks form a continual line. Their contents for sale are staves, timber planks, horses, fat and lean cattle, sheep, hogs, (the American calls all swine, hogs after they are grown,) all sorts of domestic poultry, and various kinds of large and cumbrous materials. This motley collection is succeeded by the steam boats, which are, during the busy months, always in great numbers. During the third week in April last, I counted thirty nine. They lie with their bows on shore close to the bank, and even project in upon it side by side. there are very few of them small, many are of three and four hundred tons burden. All are good looking vessels, many handsome, and a few magnificent. Below these is another continued line of flat boats or arks, which like the ark of old, are filled with almost every clean and unclean thing; fruits, dried and green, potatoes, hog's lard, honey, salt, salted butter, Indian corn, meal from it of three or four kinds, wheat flour, whiskey, onions, hams of bacon, mutton, and venison, salted beef and pork, lead, hay, blades (that is, the leaves) of the Indian corn in bundles, (the best fodder that can be grown,) saddles, harness, and last, but not least, cotton bales.—Of these I have seen on the Levee and its sides, as many as, if placed side by side, would form a continued line for one mile in length. Next comes the shipping, first the sloops, schooners, and brigs, that are confined to the Gulf of Mexico, then the lines of mighty castles that have plowed the Atlantic, carries us far below the limits of the city, and the vast crescent is terminated by four or five steamboats, employed in towing up and down the Mississippi the 105 miles between the city and the Gulf of Mexico. The various articles discharged from these vessels, and lying for sale on the Levee side, defies all enumeration. In one place a vast heap of oranges, pine-apples, and bananas, fresh from the grove of Cuba, scent the air with their fragrance; close by, is a pile of Yorkshire paving stone, exactly like that which is the ornament of our market-place sidewalks; contiguous is a cargo of logwood and mahogany, and at a short distance a vast mass of cockle shells, brought in ships to coat over the sides of the Levee.

There are probably along this line, not less than fifty booths for oysters and grog, as many stalls for the sale of shoes, shirts, and other clothing, not omitting stockings, which, like certain well known razors, were made rather for sale than for use. Close by are the two markets of Orleans proper. The first, *halle des bouckeries*, (shambles,) is perhaps 200 feet long and 50 feet wide, a neat erection, one story high, the roof supported by pillars, which form twenty-five handsome arches on each side. This is generally well supplied with all kinds of meat, not however of the first quality. The price depends very much on the state of the Ohio river, though one thousand miles distant. Take one example; I went down on my first trip to New Orleans in January, 1826. Our boat was the first for the season which had scraped over the sand banks of that river. Meat fell the next morning from 25 to 12½ cents per lb. but the Ohio became closed with ice, and locked up the boats. About February 8th, beef had risen to 37½ cents. The city was full of strangers, and a famine predicted; in another week boats came down in fleets, and before I left the city, on the

8th of March, good beef could be bought at 6¼ cents per lb.

Next comes the vegetable and fish market, nearly of the same size and appearance as the meat hall. The variety and delicacy of the lettuces, cresses, carrots, artichokes, green peas, kidney beans, &c. which flourish here through the winter, is astonishing. Nor is the richness of the fish to be complained of; but the wild fowls of the various lagoons (small lakes,) in the vicinity, is the most finished dish for the epicure. Market at New Orleans commences at sun-rise, and continues, for some articles, till near noon, but the high press of attendance is from seven till eight o'clock. It is remarkable that here it is the fashion, contrary to most southern cities, for the ladies to go to the market themselves, which they do in a costume not much less gay than that in which they appear at the church or the theatre. The market indeed is quite a fashionable promenade, and of course is extremely crowded.

I have thus attempted a faint sketch of the busy Levee of New Orleans.—On Saturday, May 5th, as I wandered for the last time to its utmost limits, my mind was led to a review of its changes, known and supposed, during the fifty years which are to constitute the first half of the nineteenth century. In the year 1800, the same river flowed past its limits as at present, bringing, as it does now, the superfluous moisture, drained from one million two hundred and fifty thousand square miles, a space nearly equal to the half of Europe, but there were no steam boats on its surface, and but few arks of freemen ventured within the limits of Spanish tyranny and corruption. Ships need not visit a port where there was nothing to sell, and but few persons to purchase their cargoes. The Levee itself, instead of being coated with small shells, so as to produce a parade on which the most delicate foot can tread with pleasure and without imbibing damp, was either swept before the winds in clouds of dust, or was ancle deep in rich mud from the river. No drains or channels carried off the rains of heaven. Hence disease like a pestilence infected the atmosphere, and the capital of Louisiana was justly considered a common sewer, notwithstanding the beauty of its position, and the rich taste with which many of the mansions of the French Creole planters had been laid out. But a dexterous manœuvre of Napoleon and Jefferson caused a transfer from Spain to France and from France to America, which has literally caused "the desert to rejoice and blossom like the rose." The few thousand French remaining in Louisiana have been augmented by numbers from France itself, and from her West Indian possessions; while they have been united to a vast number of energetic emigrants from the northwestern parts of the United States. The city now numbers about 50,000 people. The whole extent of the Mississippi basin, which in 1800 contained less than five hundred thousand white people, now contains nearly three millions. Looking down the vista of time, in 1850, on the same ratio, New Orleans will surpass what New York now is, and the whole valley of the Mississippi the aggregate population of the British Islands."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PROFESSORS OF RELIGION.

I was in company not long since, with a few young friends, enjoying a moonlight walk among the rude winter scenery which surrounded us, when the conversation ran, as usual on such leisure occasions, upon traits of character in many individuals with whom we were intimate. Among other observations a great deal was said upon the liveliness and habitual mirth of an amiable female friend with whom all were well acquainted, except one. This person had seen her but two or three times—on occasions of particular gaiety—perhaps of levity—for they were moments spent amongst familiar friends in the most unguarded manner.

The opinion of her, in the mind of this individual was the natural one which is formed on seeing another in a light, playful mood, i. e.—She was a very lively girl. Now, this is nothing but a simple occurrence. But I could not help observing, in the walk alluded to, when he was informed the lady was a professor of religion, that the information very much surprised him, and he repeated with much emphasis—"*Is she a professor of religion?*"—"No one would suppose so," said another present. "I certainly should not," he replied.

We may find something to interest us in the smallest or meanest flower of the field, if we take the pains to examine it, and in like manner we may often draw instruction from the most common place remark. The above trifling occurrence impressed me in this way in regard to the conduct becoming professors of religion. The young lady alluded to was undoubtedly a good christian—her only apparent fault was lightness of behaviour. The simple fact, however, of the surprise occasioned by the information that she was a professor, may start a question in the mind of every professing christian—*How should I conduct myself before others?*

"Ye are the light of the world, (says our Saviour,) a city that is set upon a hill cannot be hid," "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works," &c. (Matthew v. 14, 16.) These passages show the influence which example may have. And while they call upon all the disciples of our Saviour to show forth good works, they convey a warning to avoid such conduct, as, from their conspicuous situation, might have a dangerous tendency upon others.

Great levity and mirth should not be indulged in the habitual conversation and behaviour of professors. It seems inconsistent with the solemnity of their calling, even to those who are indifferent about religious things. If one who is professedly *religious*, indulges in the follies and vanities of life—others will feel themselves licensed by the example, and think it no harm to go further. He thus becomes a stumbling block—and injures the cause he is bound to honor.

But religion does not forbid cheerfulness. On the contrary it has every thing to encourage it. A professor does not recommend his cause by a sullen or gloomy temper. His duty more strictly lies in a happy medium between the two extremes.—In avoiding a bigotted austerity on the one part, and a loose worldly excess on the other.

People are often measured by their own standard of duty. The christian professor is by his. Young persons, accustomed to gay society should remember this. A careless though innocent behaviour may sometimes excite the doubting enquiry—"*Is he a professor of religion?*"

PASQUIN.

Dashwick L. I. Feb. 1828.

There are but few contemporary minstrels that can give such magic to the lyre as the hand of the impassioned Miss L. E. L. of the London Literary Gazette, imparts to it; and whose tones are so simple, sweet and tender, and withal so airy and harmonious as hers.

SONG.

Oh, it is not for the laurel's sake
That I so love the lute;
Were those green leaves its only meed,
For me its chords were mute.

But I love to wake the song,
For it so well reveals,
With ever low and gentle tones,
All that my spirit feels.

O tell me not that general praise
Sheds sunlight on my name:
What has a woman's fearful heart
To do with aught like fame?

But the one charm that makes my lute
So very dear to me,
Is, that it can breathe of love!
And it can breathe to thee!

L. E. L.

POWER OF FASHION.

From Cogan's Philosophical Treatise on the Passions.

This power is an ideal influenza, spreading with the utmost rapidity, and infecting a whole community where it commenced; sometimes extending to distant nations, and acquiring such strength, in its progress, that nothing can resist its force! It does not possess the degree of merit attendant upon the excessive love of novelty, which always imagines the object to possess some degree of worth: a circumstance this, by no means essential to the influence of fashion; whose authority is, in general, derived from things known to be idle and insignificant. Fashion gives absolute sway to modes, forms, colours, &c. wantonly introduced by the whim of an individual, with whom the majority have not the most distant connexion, and concerning whom they are totally ignorant: unless circumstances and situations of notoriety, should render their characters either equivocal or unequivocal.

It is capable of instantaneously altering our opinion of the nature and qualities of things, without demanding any painful exertions of the understanding, or requiring the slow process of investigation.

With the quickness of a magic wand it in a moment subverts all those ideas of beauty, elegance and propriety had before cherished. It makes us regret as odious what we had lately contemplated as most desirable; and raptures are inspired by qualities we had just considered as pernicious and deformed. Unwilling to renounce our title to rationality, unable to resist the power of fashion, we make every attempt to reconcile reason with absurdity. Thus in numberless instances, do we attempt to vindicate to ourselves, and to others, the novel affection. We are assiduous to find out some peculiar excellence, or advantage, in whatever becomes the idol of the day; and to discover some insufferable defect in the divinity we have discarded. That which was once deemed grand and majestic, in size or form, will now strike the eye as insupportably clumsy, and the regularity we once admired, now renders an object still, precise, and formal; colours which were yesterday so delicately elegant, will appear to-day faint, faded, and lifeless; and those which were lately much too strong and glaring for our weak optics, become in an instant bright, glowing, and majestic.

Fashions will render that particular garb which we once thought so warm and comfortable, hot and insupportable as the sultry *dog-days*: and it makes the slightest covering, contrary to its pristine nature, remarkably pleasant in the depth of winter. The flowing hair, or adjusted ringlets, shall at one period be considered as becoming and elegant; at another, be rejected as an insufferable mark of effeminacy, and reprobated as demanding a culpable waste of our most precious time, while their close amputation is deemed both manly and commodious. Fashion has power to influence our ideas of graceful proportions; it elongates or contracts the form of the leg in one sex, and of the waist in the other. It diverts decency to excite a blush, at being detected without any other headdress than that ordained by nature; and it is also able to suppress the blush of female delicacy, at exposures which scarcely leave any room for the exercise of the most licentious imagination.

Thus does fashion powerfully, expeditiously, and absurdly change both our opinions and our affections, according to the dictates of the most wanton caprice!

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Feb. 22.—*Red Rover—and Sprigs of Laurel.*

Saturday, Feb. 23.—*Belle's Stratagem—and Actress of All-work.*

Monday, Feb. 25.—*School for Scandal—and Old and Young.*

Tuesday, Feb. 26.—*Red Rover—and* 100 *Pound Note.*

Wednesday, Feb. 27.—*Douglas—and The Spoiled Child.*

Thursday, Feb. 28.—*Red Rover—and My Grandmother.*

Miss Clara Fisher and the Red Rover are drawing excellent houses.

From an article in the London New Monthly Magazine for 1823, entitled "Some account of the precocious talent of the Dramatic phenomenon of Miss Clara Fisher," we gather the following information concerning the early career of this young lady, which we have no doubt will be found interesting by all our readers.

Miss Clara Fisher was born in London, on the 14th of July, 1811, and is the youngest daughter of Mr. Fisher, formerly proprietor of the Stone Library, Brighton, but for many years a respectable auctioneer, in Covent Garden.

The first intimation of uncommon perception which she evinced, was her knowledge in musical sounds which, whilst an infant in arms, she showed by various ways; expressing great delight when certain tunes were played which pleased her ear, whilst, on the other hand, she opposed the performing of those she had taken dislike to by every means in her power. Repeated experiments were made to ascertain whether it was a real knowledge of difference of sounds, or merely the effect of chance, or childish caprice; but the results were ever invariably the same: the first bar of the tunes she disliked being played on the piano would set her crying; but when changed to those she approved, she instantly laughed, and demonstrated the greatest pleasure. Dr. Williams (better known by the name of Anthony Pasquin) mentions the above circumstance of little Clara in his Dramatic Censor, as an extraordinary instance of infantine perception. Mr. Fisher's family being in private life, few opportunities presented themselves for witnessing dramatic representations; but the fame which Miss O'Neill acquired on her appearing in London, induced Mr. Fisher to visit Covent Garden theatre with his family, to witness the tragedy of Jane Shore; and, from the impression made that evening on the mind of little Clara, may be dated her passion for acting.

On her return home the same evening, while the family were at supper, she left the table, (unobserved as she supposed) and began to act, in dumb show, what she had seen Miss O'Neill perform in Jane Shore; but infant like, blended with it the madness of Alicia. A few nights after, she was taken to the Olympic theatre, where a comic dance was very well executed by the clowns, and which the next day she repeated every step with all the grimace and distortion of features used by the performer the night before.—These early efforts, in a child of four years of age, gave much pleasure to her parents; and, whenever they had a party of friends, by way of amusement, they would send an elder sister of Clara's to the piano to play some of the plaintive airs she was so fond of, (as if by accident) which, as soon as she heard, she would leave off, every other pursuit, and instantly commence a pathetic story in dumb show, varying her action in the most graceful manner possible. Sometimes she would raise her hands and eyes towards heaven, as if imploring mercy, then fall as if expiring, at full length upon the floor; at others, she would appear with all the frantic madness of Alicia, with dishevelled hair, fixed eyes, and wild distraction in her aspect, seem to follow round the room with ghastly stare, the "headless trunk," so forcibly described by Rowe, out of the door, in all the agony she had observed in Alicia. As she never uttered a word on these occasions, what passed in her mind could only be conjectured; but, certain it is, she invariably drew tears from all who witnessed these self-created tragic scenes; and, what was the most extraordinary, she never, by any chance acted them twice alike, but always found a never failing variety whenever the music induced her to exert her talents in a dramatic line."

About two years after, when she was turned of six years of age, she made her first appearance at Drury Lane Theatre, on the 10th of December, 1817, in Garrick's two act romance of Lilliput, to which no entire new act was added, and a masque in which was introduced the last act of Richard III. from the tent scene to the death of the tyrant, in order to show the talents of little Clara in the highest range of the drama. On this occasion she was eminently successful, and the piece was repeated seventeen nights, successively filling the Theatre each night it was performed. Soon after this, she appeared at Covent Garden Theatre in Richard III. in which she played with equal success, and was patronized by the Royal Family, and principal nobility of the Kingdom.

Her fame as an actress by this time having reached the most distant parts of the kingdom, numerous engagements poured in from every respectable theatre in England and Scotland; and in nearly every city and town of consequence in both kingdoms, she has appeared with brilliant success. At Edinburgh, her reception was of the most flattering description: persons of the highest respectability, after her first appearance, soliciting her acquaintance; and a society of gentlemen, who are studying Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's system of Phrenology, requested to have a cast taken from her head, which, being granted, is now one amongst the number lectured on, to illustrate the system. Under second visit to Edinburgh the following year, she was again received with every mark of kindness and respect; the houses were crowded nightly with beauty and fashion, the critics were lavish of their praises in every newspaper and periodical publication in that literary quarter of the kingdom, and nothing was omitted that could in any way testify their approbation of our little heroine. She afterwards played in all the principal towns in the United Kingdom: the writers in all the papers and publications, where theatres are mentioned, always speaking of her powers as an actress, in the most unqualified terms of praise and admiration.

In the Spring of 1827, she came out in this country, and has since performed with great eclat in New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and is now attracting brilliant houses in this city.

All the characters in which she has appeared here, she has sustained with uncommon ability, and we trust none of our friends will omit this opportunity of seeing her.

As additional specimens of the manner in which Mr. Conrad was treated, not only by the Drury Lane audience, but by the London press, we quote from Bell the following remarks, that "his figure is full and well formed, but indolent, and incapable of dignified or even energetic expression. His action is redundant, and yet singularly feeble: his limbs being ever in motion, but never adding to the force of the text, and their movements being seldom appropriate to its meanings; neither are his gestures or his attitudes at all times free from melo-dramatic vulgarity. His voice is extremely good. In the delivery of the text, however, Mr. Cooper is intolerably tedious." The London Sun states Mr. Cooper to be "a round, coarse, dumpy man," "with a voice which smacks strongly of the conventicle. His utterance is drawling in the extreme, and so ridiculously monotonous, that the audience last night would most infallibly have fallen asleep if laughter had not kept them awake.—Indeed, during the whole course of our theatrical experience, we never witnessed such an instantaneous damnation." The Sun adds, that this "instantaneous damnation" was not the result of envy or jealousy, nor of national prejudice. How true this is, we shall be able to judge from Mr. Wallack himself, the stage manager of Drury Lane, who says, in a letter, that "Cooper has been ungenerously and unkindly treated by a *party*—I presume *Kembles* and *Macreadyites*." Another authentic letter states, that as soon as Mr. Cooper was announced, *Kean* was brought from his sick bed to play on the same night at Covent Garden; that Macready's friends considered it "impertinent" in the Yankee manager, as they call Price, to announce Cooper for *Macbeth*, and Kean's friends were equally offended at his being announced for *Othello*; that a party was formed in every part of the house to clamor him down, and that, without waiting to see whether he had merit or not, he was hissed and howled at from the beginning to the end of the play. "Off with the Yankee! send him back!" were the common expressions used. All the London press, the writer also states, is devoted to Kean, who, also, although stated in the papers to have recovered, is still in a very feeble state of health. These facts, and the nature, not of the intelligent remarks, but of the downright abuse, the unfounded slanders heaped upon him make it as clear as the sun at noon-day, that neither unbiassed criticism, nor enlightened taste, had any agency in dooming Mr. Cooper to "the instantaneous damnation," of which the London Sun so *decently* boasts. It was *party* and mere prejudice that effected the object.

THE EVENING POST.

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Perfect files of the Saturday Evening Post, for 1827, bound or unbound.

A person named George Brown, house carpenter, on Saturday evening, about 10 o'clock, put an end to his existence, by discharging the contents of a heavily charged pistol into his head, by which he was instantly killed. The act was committed in the open street, at the intersection of Pine and Fifth street. The deceased has left a wife and one or two young children.

PHILADELPHIA MAGAZINE.

The fifth number of this elegant miscellany has recently been published, and, as usual, is well supplied with the amusing and the instructive. We have now two monthly periodicals, of which we have good reason to be proud, and both can be cordially recommended to the public patronage,—Dr. Snowden's at Philadelphia, and Mrs. Hale's at Boston. Long life to them both.—*Bost. States.*

A man calling himself Wagner, was last week detected passing counterfeit money at the box office of the theatre in Augusta, Geo. $600 of counterfeit bills were found upon him, besides a quantity of spurious ten cent pieces. He was committed to jail, and during the night hung himself with a handkerchief.

The town of Cincinnati is advancing at a most rapid rate. It appears, from an enumeration just finished, that during the year 1827, there were erected *three hundred and eight new houses*, more than one half of which were of brick, and many of them large and elegant dwellings and warehouses.

The crop of sugar in Louisiana has this year been very abundant. It is estimated at 60,000 hhds.—some say more. The molasses will of course be 20,000 hhds. The bounty allowed on the Sugar of Louisiana is equal to all that is asked as a protection for Wool and Woollens, although eighteen states are interested in the Woollen trade, and but one in the Sugar!

A curious suit has lately been decided in the Equity court of the 5th Circuit. A man, about 15 years ago, disappeared from his family and friends, leaving a note intimating an intention of suicide, and depositing his clothes, hat, and pocket book in a boat upon a mill-pond, adjacent to his residence, so as to induce a belief that he actually destroyed himself. The pond was dragged but the body not found. The evidence of death was, however, deemed so satisfactory, that administration was granted upon his estate, and part of his lands sold to pay his debts. But a short time since, he re-appeared, and forthwith commenced ejectment suits against the purchasers of his property.—The latter applied to the Equity Court to restrain him from proceeding, and a perpetual injunction has accordingly been granted.

Letters from Paris to the editors of the New York Morning Courier, mention that the "Signorina" was received, both at Paris and Havre, into the first society. She sung at the Duchess de Berry's Concerts, and at that of the Countess Merlin. Great exertions were made to induce her to accept an engagement at the Grand French Opera.

A FRENCH QUARTERLY PUBLICATION.

Dr. Tessier, late editor of the "Journal de Medicine de Quebec," proposes to publish in New York, a quarterly Volume in the French language, exclusively devoted to the Sciences. The high reputation of the French Doctors and scientific men, necessarily turns the attention of American students to that country, and that language; and numerous French scientific works are regularly imported for subscribers in almost every part of the United States. A work on the plan of the "Journal des Sciences Naturelles de l'Amerique du Nord," might be made a substitute, and a very satisfactory one, for a large portion of such works.

The following paragraph from the National Intelligencer serves to illustrate in a most happy and striking manner the present and prospective importance of the Western trade.

STRIKING FACTS.

Recent letters received by a member of Congress from two Commission Merchants, of Wheeling on the Ohio River, state that they alone, during the last year, sent by wagons (principally to Baltimore) on the Cumberland Road, 3,500,000 lbs. equal to 1750 tons, of country produce—loading from 900 to one 1000 wagons. There are eight or ten other commission merchants at Wheeling, and many others in the intermediate towns, between that place and Baltimore, engaged in the same business, besides the vast amount forwarded by the Western Country at large. One of these gentlemen expresses the opinion that, if the cost of transportation was reduced one third, or one half, there would be sent Eastward, from Wheeling alone, 200 millions of pounds, or 100 thousand tons, annually.

In the steam artillery, which Mr. Perkins is constructing for the French government, he guarantees the perfect safety of the generator, its indestructibility, the ability to keep the steam up at any required temperature for any length of time, and its great economy. The piece of ordnance is to throw sixty balls of four pounds each in a minute, with the correctness of the rifled musket, and to a proportionate distance. A musket is also attached to the same generator for throwing a stream of lead from the bastion of a fort, and is made so far portable as to be capable of being moved from one bastion to another. This musket is to throw from one hundred to one thousand bullets per minute, as occasion may require, and that for any length of time.

A lady in Massachusetts, last week, came near killing herself by thrusting a knitting needle into her ear. She remained in a torpid state for some hours, but the physician ultimately succeeded in restoring her. We have heard of purses made of pig's ears; but those ladies who are so industrious as to knit their children's hose, should recollect that human ears were never made for knitting-sheaths.

PAPER KITES.

The recent accounts we have had from England of propelling carriages along roads by means of kites, has led some of the citizens of Castine, Me. to attach boats to a kite string. A few days since at that place, a batteaux with two men, was dragged against a strong head tide as fast as two men could have rowed her.

A very excellent and finished sermon was delivered in St. George's Chapel on Sunday morning last, New-York, by the Rev. Dr. Milnor, to a crowded and attentive audience, on the occasion, of the lamented Clinton. The text chosen for the occasion, was from Rom. xiii. 7:—*Render therefore, to all their dues; honor to whom honor is due.*

The Emperor of China is now in his 46th year. In early life he was passionately fond of martial exercises, archery, horsemanship, &c.—To increase his muscular strength, he took medicinal preparations, called "strengthening pills," which occasioned the loss of his teeth. He is tall, lank, hollow-cheeked, black-visaged, toothless, and consequently prominent-chinned.

Great numbers of Irish poor who are passed from the London parishes to Bristol, to be from thence conveyed to their own country, are no sooner delivered at Bristol, than they return by precisely the same route to London. Sometimes a hundred in a week are passed, and the very same faces are in a few days seen returning.

LIBERIA.

Eight of the crew of the Ontario sloop of war were paid off, and left at Cape Mesurado, by their own request.—The Ontario remained at that establishment seven days, and the officers were treated with much attention, and entertained in a handsome manner by the colonists. They appeared to be in a flourishing condition, possessing all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. Some of them had become quite wealthy; a trade and intercourse was established for a distance of 100 miles in the interior, and perfect harmony existed between them and the natives.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

We learn by the Gov. Von Scholton, which left Vera Cruz on the 18th ult. that all Com. Porter's squadron, except the brig Hermon, was in port, under orders to sail the latter part of the month. But from the great difficulty in obtaining seamen, it was doubted whether the vessels could be manned at all—The Congresso, 64, formerly the Asia, which arrived on the 9th from the Pacific, appeared in good order, and had on board about 700 men, principally Europeans. The brig which she carried in, captured near the Island of Cuba, was a Spanish transport, from Cadiz for Havana, having on board about 230 troops and 1000 muskets.

THE WEST.

The following is the result of a recent census, taken by the assessors of Erie county, Pa.

"The number of males was found to be 6918; females, 5311—total 15,229.

Number of horses, 2393; neat cattle, 15515; sheep, 23956.

In 1810, the population of Erie county, was 3,758; in 1820, it was 8,553.

Increase from 1810 to 1820, 4795; from 1820 to 1827, 6773."

Governor Forsyth, the successor of Governor Troup, has issued a proclamation calling upon the constitutional powers of the state of Georgia, to resist the operations of the Cherokee Indians, who have made to themselves a constitution of government, and have thence assumed an attitude of independence.

The continued mildness of the weather, says the New-York Enquirer of Saturday, has induced the proprietors of every steamboat route to commence running at this early period. The Long Branch is on the Providence line by way of New London. The Thistle and Burlington, have also commenced on the Union Line for Philadelphia. The Connecticut and Washington, are to join the Rhode Island route this week, and the Providence also for New Haven. The Hudson is also perfectly navigable.

Capt. Campbell, arrived at this port, states that a fire broke out in Havana, (in the suburbs,) on the afternoon of the 11th, which destroyed upwards of 500 houses. The fire was occasioned by wax candles, which were left burning round a dead body; eleven lives were lost during the conflagration.

FOOLISH ADVENTURE.

Maj. Gen. Wm. Collamer of Barre, Vt. on the 14th ult. shot an apple from the bare head of Mr. Henry Ingram at the distance of 27 yards, with a rifle. Mr. Collamer, then took his turn, and Ingram at the same distance shot an apple from his head. It was done in the presence of a number of respectable gentlemen who after fruitless attempts to stop the parties, had the satisfaction to see them come off in safety. The apples were so handsomely cut by the ball that the juice and pomace remained in considerable quantities on the hair of their heads.

Mr. Owen, says the New Orleans Advertiser, has brought with him a box containing a model of an improved prison. It is a present from John Smith, Esq. M. P. one of the most enlightened and benevolent of the British Senators, to Mr. Edward Livingston, member of Congress from this state, as a compliment for the new Code of Laws published some time since by Mr. L. In consequence of the absence of this gentleman, who is attending his duties in Congress, Mr. Owen left the model with his excellency the Governor, to await Mr. L.'s return.

SHIPWRECK.

In the Journal du Havre of the 18th December, we find the following particulars of the distressing shipwreck, of the American brig *Lydia*, captain Sylvia, bound to this port from Cork. We translate it as we find it. Havre, 18th Dec.

The crew and passengers of this vessel, to the number of 56, arrived this morning by the Jean Baptiste, captain Aubert, who took them off at sea the 28th November. The statement of captain Sylvia is subjoined. The Lydia sailed from Cork on 13th October for New-York; 16th was overtaken by a storm, which split her sails; on 21st another storm, in which the mainmast was carried away, the pumps choked, and two of the best hands disabled. 5th Nov. fell in with ship Corinthian of Baltimore, bound to Lima, who refused us all succour, though informed that each one on board was reduced to an ounce of bad bread per 24 hours. Fortunately the same day fell in with the French ship Panurge from Charleston to Havre, from whom we received some aids, and a few provisions. When we reached the 62d deg. of long. the mate was no longer able to work. 13th Nov. spoke brig Osprey from Salem, bound to Boston from Gibraltar, from whom we received a little bread and flour. 21st, lost our other mate, and the vessel became unmanageable. Every body being exhausted by fatigue and want, despair was visible in every face, the provisions were exhausted—a *dog*—also served for our food for three days; this last resource consumed, and famine staring us in the face, all thoughts were turned to another horrible resource. The exhausted and miserable wretches whose strength had failed them, because the victims of those who could work at the pumps!

In this desperate situation, Heaven sent in our relief on the evening of the 25th, the French brig *Jean Baptiste*, which restored hope to our worn out spirits. A boat was sent to us, and two of our passengers returned in her to communicate to the commander our fruitful situation. M. Aubert said he was bound from Charleston to Havre, and would take us all on board—we were 56—but when in spite of the rough weather the women and children were safely transported to the French brig, the captain said that having a long route yet before him, he could not burthen himself with so many people, but would send provisions and aids to those left on board. The boat returned with the news, and a scene of terrible despair ensued. The separation of mothers from children, and brother from brother, seemed more terrible than death itself; and as the brig prepared to make sail, the most piercing cries of despair were uttered from both vessels. The generous Frenchman, touched by the scene, and listening rather to the dictates of human nature than of prudence (since he only had on board the necessary allowance for his own crew,) resolved to receive all in his vessel; and each noble emulating the example of his captain, shared with the shipwrecked sufferers his bottle and his bread. To this generous devotedness do we owe our existence.

Courier Office,
CHARLESTON, Feb. 19—8 P. M.

DESPERATE NAVAL BATTLE.

By the schooner *Lily*, Capt. Sawyer, arrived this day, from Key West, we learn that the dismasted brig, in tow of a Spanish frigate, going into Havana, on the 13th instant, seen by Captain Talbot, of the *Miles Standish*, was the Mexican Brig of War GUERRERO, late Capt. David H. Porter. From Capt. Sawyer, and letters we have seen from Key West, we gather the following particulars:—

On the 14th instant, information was received at Key West from Havana, that the Guerrero had, on the 9th, fallen in with and captured, after a short engagement, two Spanish Guineamen brigs which she manned. On Sunday, the 10th, she fell in with two Spanish men of war brigs, the Marte and Maria Amelia, one of 18 guns and 180 men, the other of 10 guns and 130 men, both of which she beat; they succeeded, however, in making their escape into Muriel. The Guerrero mounted 22 guns, and had a crew of 136 men. In this engagement, she suffered much in her spars and rigging, and it was supposed the Spanish loss was very heavy.

The firing, in this action, was heard in Havana, when the Frigate *Lealtad*, of 54 guns, and 500 men, immediately put to sea. She is said to be a remarkably fast sailer, and the brig being in a very crippled state, was soon overtaken by the frigate when a desperate fight ensued, which lasted *two hours and twenty minutes, one hour and a quarter of which time, the two vessels were within speaking distance.* During the engagement, the colours of the Guerrero were twice shot away and replaced—The two previous engagements, and this long and close fight, exhausted the whole of the powder and shot of the G. when as a consequence, he ceased firing, and being so crippled in spars and rigging, Captain Porter determined to strike his colours. The frigate, supposing they were again shot away, continued her fire, and it was after the brig had surrendered that Capt. Porter was killed, by a grape shot passing through his body.

Thus fell Capt. David H. Porter, after as gallant a battle as history records. Such conduct deserved a better fate. We cannot avoid feeling a pride of country in recording so gallant an exploit, performed by an American, although he was engaged in a foreign service—at war with a nation with whom we were at peace.

We learn the Guerrero lost 19 men killed, the number of wounded not known. The loss of the Spaniards is said to be near 200 men, and the frigate very much cut in her hull and rigging. Capt. D. H Porter was the nephew of the Commodore. The latter had a son on board the Guerrero.

Lieut. Thompson, Surgeon Bordman, and young Porter, son of the Commodore, were put on board a guard ship at Havana.

A public funeral was preparing at Havana, for Capt. D. H. Porter. At Key West, the *Herman* Mexican brig fired minute guns, &c.

MEXICO.

The following extract of a letter dated 14th of January, gives some interesting news from Mexico.—"You will hear by this packet of disturbances in Mexico. The King's party have at last thrown of the mask, and who should be found among them, but *Bravo*, the Vice President. But this party will soon be put down, and peace restored. Old Guerro, the stern patriot, is sent out against the insurgents, and will soon show them their folly. These disturbances ought not in the least to alarm any one as they will soon be settled, and cannot affect us at all. Things have been brought to an issue by the steps taken by the government, which have been decisive and judicious. God grant that traitors may meet their just reward, as no doubt they will."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Accounts from this country to January 1st, received in Salem, Mass. by letter, concur in representing the state of affairs to be most deplorable. The civil war has been for two years devastating the interior provinces of Nicaragua, St. Salvador and Guatimala; which are the principal theatres of action. The cities of Leon and Grenada were engaged in the most sanguinary and devastating civil war against the cities of Nicaragua and Managua, and St. Salvador against Guatimala. The Nicaraguians, a Government party, had captured the fort of St. Carlos, entrance of Lake Nicaragua, and thereby cut off all communications with St. Johns and the interior. The troops of the President Arce had gained repeated advantage over the Grenadians; but owing to the want of ammunition, &c. were unable to follow them up. The commerce of the country was almost annihilated. The contending armies were pillaging and robbing the cattle, haciendas, &c. Agriculture was neglected. The crop of indigo for this year (1828) was computed at only 2300 to 2400 cerrons (about 350,000 lbs)—falling short one-half from last year. There was no prospect of a speedy termination of the war; the limited means of both parties preventing any decisive movements. In fine, the treasury was exhausted, and the country presented a scene of distress unparalled in the annals of history.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, bring dates to the 3th ultimo, inclusive.

Departure of the Allied Ambassadors from Constantinople.—Despatches had reached London communicating the important, though not unexpected, information of the departure of the Allied Ambassadors from Constantinople on the 8th Dec.

Mr. Stratford Canning proceeded in the first instance, to Smyrna, and from thence he would go to Corfu. M. de Ribeaupierre had gone to Odessa. The destination of Gen. Guilleminot was not known. Private letters from Constantinople state that the Allied Ambassadors received the kindest attention from the Divan and all others in that city, who all expressed an earnest wish that they would remain until they should receive further instructions from their different Courts.

It is even added that the Grand Seignor expressed his willingness to grant an armistice to the Greeks, but that Mr. Canning declared that unless the treaty of the 6th of July was fully adhered to, it was his fixed determination, and that of his colleagues, to withdraw from the Sublime Porte.

The London Courier of December 26, contains speculations on the probable course of Russia in the affairs of the East. After treating as idle chimeras the forebodings of the alarmists who predict her subjugation of Persia, and penetrating to India, it avows that it does not share the apprehensions of those more sober politicians, who think that Nicholas will hazard the execution of long cherished projects with regard to Turkey. The *Algemeine Zeitung* asserts that Russia has promised it allies strictly to adhere to the treaty of London, *so long as it shall be calculated to bring the question to a speedy and certain decision*; but it does not conceal from them that, if necessity should command, *Russia feels itself strong enough to put an end to the affair by its own exertions.* The Courier reposes confidence, however, in the personal character of the Emperor Nicholas, as well as in the moral obligations of public justice, and insists that there is no reason to doubt the good faith of a Power that has manifested no disposition to violate it. Russia, it thinks, would egregiously miscalculate her interests, in seperating herself from her allies, and advancing pretensions foreign to the purposes of the treaty of London, as well as subversive of the tranquility of Europe.—These speculations imply at least the possibility in the Courier's opinion, of the Turkish affairs resulting in war, while the tone of them, however favourable, does not perhaps display the most perfect assurance as to the eventual procedure of Russia.

There has been a defalcation in the Revenue, of the quarter ending the 5th of January, which has occurred in the excise. An Evening Ministerial Paper says, that the decline will amount to between £200,000 and £400,000. The decline in this department of the Revenue, does not say much for the prosperity of the home trade. The Morning Herald says: "We understand that upwards of £200,000 have been paid into the Customs within the last two or three days. Yesterday morning £15,000 was paid for duties on sugars."

Warsaw, Dec. 11.

We have learnt from St. Petersburg, that the Preliminaries of Peace were signed on the 26th of November, in a village near Tauris, by the Russian Diplomatic Agents, M. Obreskow, and a second Plenipotentiary. The province of Erivan, on both sides the Arazes, from the Fort of Mount Ararat to the Caspian Sea, is by the Treaty incorporated with the Russian Empire.—The Persians are at the same time, to indemnify the Russians for the expenses of the campaign, which are estimated at 18,000,000 rubles. Till till this sum is paid, the Russian troops remain in possession of all the strong places, which they now hold, including Tauris.

Odessa, Dec. 14.

The peace with Persia is concluded on the most glorious terms for Russia. The whole province of Erivan, and all the defiles, which make the Persian Empire dependant upon us, in a military point of view, are ceded to us. This is the price at which Abbas Mirza has succeeded for himself the recognization of his right to succeed to them.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

The young Napoleon is an interesting youth, beautifully formed, with the countenance and fine cut lips of his father, and the blue eyes of his mother. One cannot see this blooming youth, with his inexpressible tint of melancholy and thoughtfulness, without a deep emotion. He has not that marked, plain and familiar ease of the Austrian princes, who seem to be every where at home, but his demeanour is more dignified and noble in the extreme. He has an Arabian steed, which he strides with a boldness which gives the promise of as good horsemanship as that for which his father was so celebrated. His *cortege* is almost above him; and he commands with a precision and a military eye, which prognosticate a future general. He is, by virtue of an imperial decree, proprietor of the eight domains of the Grand Duke of Toskana, in Bohemia, with an income of above 25,000 sterling, a greater revenue than is enjoyed by any of the imperial princes, the Arch Duke Charles excepted. He title is Duke of Reichstadt. He is addressed "Euer Durchlaut," (Votre Altesse.) His rank is immediately after that of the princes of the reigning house, the Austrian family of Este and Toskana. His court establishment is the same with the imperial Princes; he has his oberstallmeister, his hof chamberlain, aide de camp, and a corresponding inferior household. In possession, as he is, of a large fortune, his destination will depend on his talents and on his inclination.—*Austria as it is.*

On Friday week, the Royal Dragoons marched into Cork, and as the streets of that city do not happen to be in the highest state of cleanly perfection at the present time, the band struck up "Buy a Broom," to the infinite amusement of the populace, who answered with loud cheers.

The weather in England appears to have resembled, this season, that which we have experienced in this country. Mild, yet moist, rainy, foggy and dense; it has been unfavourable to the farmer, and not healthful. Storms and gales have done much damage on the coasts of England and Scotland.

On the 15th of December last, a young man of respectable connexions was tried at Grenoble, France, for shooting a lady of whom he was jealous, in the Church, during the service of the mass, and at the moment the communion was about to take place. He discharged two balls into her side, and two into his own head with a second pistol; neither was mortally wounded. He pleaded, on his trial, raging love and jealousy; was convicted, and sentenced to death.

CURIOUS EXHIBITION.

At the Stockport Theatre, on the evening of the 10th ult. Mr. Cartwright, whose benefit it was, announced an exhibition of what is termed the "Laughing gas." Mr. Elton undertook to deliver a short lecture on the subject, and to administer it to three or four men, who volunteered their services from the front of the house. The lecture was delivered with a very superior degree of excellence, but the experiment failed. The next candidate for inhaling to this (in general pleasing) experiment, inhaled a sufficient quantity of gas to produce, on a laughing operation, fast a fighting one. He remained in a state of stupor on his chair for some seconds, staring wildly around him, and then attacked the lecturer, with the ferocity of a mad bull. Mr. E. got out of the way, and he then, *nem con*, attacked all the persons who were standing at the wings. The lecturer supposing himself in security, then stepped forward to make some remarks to the audience, on the effected gas, when the fellow ran behind him, caught him by the shoulders, and, with Herculean strength, pitched him over the orchestra, into the front of the pit. The audience, who were much alarmed on the outset, on perceiving Mr. Elton returned to the stage unhurt,

burst into an immoderate roar of laughter, and Mr. Elton concluded, with great good humour, by observing, "Thus ends our laughing gas, gentlemen, which had nearly proved a most serious joke for me."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The Treasurer of the Orphan Society acknowledges the receipt of 158 dollars 26 cents from Mr. Maelzel, being the proceeds of a second exhibition given by him for their benefit—thus making the whole amount of his donation $191 75.

On Thursday afternoon, between five and six o'clock, a fire broke out in the rear of a frame building, situated on the Old York road, above Coats street. By the exertions of our firemen, the flames were confined to the house in which they originated.

On Saturday, a lad engaged in the printing office of the Sunday School Union, had his legs caught under one of the large wheels connected with the printing press and suffered a very considerable injury before he was released.

A post note of the Mechanic's Bank in New-ark, for 120 dollars, altered to ten thousand dollars, was sold a few days since to a broker in Boston, and was forwarded to New-York as a remittance. On being presented at the Bank the alteration was immediately discovered.

The National Intelligencer received on Tuesday announces the death of Major Gen. ISAAC BROWN, commander-in-chief of the Armies of the United States. He died at Washington on Sunday.

A Mr. Rea was killed, and a Mr. Dillon seriously injured, at Kingston, N. Y. on the 15th ult. by the bursting of a cannon, they were firing a testimony of regret, for the death of Governor Clinton.

A New York critic, in speaking of Mrs. Sloman's performances in that city, observes of her Portia, that "it has done more service to her fame than all the other characters that she has sustained in this city."

Yarnall, the stage driver, who absconded from Boston with a large sum of money, has been taken, and the money recovered.

The Albany Steam Boat Company will call their new boat the Dewitt Clinton.

There are nearly three millions of inhabitants in the British isles, who speak the Celtic language, and have either no knowledge, or a very imperfect one, of the English tongue.

Irving's life of Columbus is in preparation at New York, and will appear early in March.

Mr. West, the American artist, who painted the last portrait of Lord Byron, is engaged on a portrait of Mrs. Hemans.

A line of packets has been established at N. York, to run from that place to Liverpool and back, and to take *steerage passengers* only.

A patent has been taken out in England, for making Roofs of thin Sheet Iron. It is said to be of less weight than slating, and to be less liable to damage by wind.

Two shad were taken at Marcus Hook, on Saturday last, by Caleb Perkins, jr.

An oyster has been deposited in the Museum at Portsmouth, Va. which has two mice caught by their heads in its shell. Some oysters had been placed by a gentleman in his pantry, and when the servant went to open them, they found the thieves in that condition.

The Hon. Peter R. Livingston has been re-elected President *pro. tem.* of the New York Senate.

The Editor of the New York Telegraph has had a *smack* cruising outside of Sandy Hook for some days past, on the look out for vessels from Europe! This must be a very expensive business; but competition works wonders.

The U. S. ship of the line Delaware, Captain Jones, sailed from Hampton Roads, last week, for the Mediterranean. Among the passengers, we notice the name of Charles Lucien Bonaparte, lady, two children, and four servants, destined for Rome.

Mr. L. Simond, the traveller, whose works on Great Britian and Switzerland have acquired a high reputation for their author, has published at Paris, two volumes of Travels in Italy and Sicily, which are much praised in the French journals.

Of the two hundred thousand dollars lost by the recent fire in New-York, one hundred and fifty thousand were *insured*.

A whale was towed into Newport, R. I. last week.

Baron Alexander Humboldt is delivering a course of public lectures at Berlin.

The river Wheeling, on the 23d, was 14 feet above low water mark.

The steamboat Saratoga, arrived at New York on Monday forenoon, from Albany. When she left there, on Sunday morning, it was snowing, very fast, and on her arrival it was six inches deep on her deck.

The Rev. Levi S. Ives, assistant minister of Christ Church, Anthony street, New York, has been unanimously elected to and has accepted of the Rectorship of St. Luke's Church in that city.

A young lady, near Macon, Geo. drowned herself a short time since. Her affections had been won by a perfidious lover, who deserted her.

The Harrisburg Reporter speaks in high terms of Dr. Lehman's speech on the Pennsylvania Canal and Rail Road bill, and promises to publish it at large.

The New York Statesman says—"The Clinton Fire Engine, No. 41, on the 22d inst. played *one hour* in honour of the day and her name, and gave 121 discharges of water—and received a silver medal for this great performance."

Such is the zeal which animates the ladies of New York, in behalf of the Greeks, that contributions were made in a *portion* of Pearl street, in a single day, of merchandize, to the amount of $50.

The editor of the Bradford Settler, Mr. James P. Ball issued his paper on the 21st ult. with a striking likeness of himself—tail, horns and all. It is a beautiful picture.

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"The Eclo-e Tale of Wyoming Valley," has considerable merit. In future productions of a similar character we would advise the writer to be less diffuse of sentiment, and more observant of propriety and connection in the incidents of the narrative. We shall find a place for it.

"The Duellist—a Tale of Real life," has no originality of plot or incident to recommend it, but conveys a moral which cannot be too often repeated. It shall be published.

The long address to "Professors of Christianity," we must decline inserting. We wish to avoid a re-entrance into religious disputations.

The information contained in the letter of our friend the "Milford Bard" is very gratifying. We shall make a selection from the poetry he has furnished for our next.

We are pleased to observe that "Ignatius" has not forgotten us. The communications he has furnished possess great merit.

The Grave—R.: *One Year Ago*—W. F. R.: *The Consumptive*—M. C.: and several other poetical communications are received, and shall meet with an early attention.

We are indebted to our friend Mr. T. Snowden, of the New-York National Advocate, for a file of late London papers.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My pecuniary interest in the *Saturday Evening Post*, having ceased by a relinquishment of my share of that establishment to my late partner, MR. SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, I feel myself bound, at parting, to express my grateful acknowledgements to those who have bestowed upon me, as one of the proprietors, their generous patronage: as well as to solicit, so far as my influence extends, a continuance of that encouragement which it has hitherto so extensively received.

It is little more than six years since the *Post* was commenced, and, notwithstanding the discouraging circumstances by which it was at first surrounded, and the many difficulties necessary to be encountered and overcome, it has now a greater circulation, perhaps, than any other weekly journal in the Union. During the whole period of its existence, and through every change, whether for good or evil, I have been closely connected with it, and have, of course, shared the liberality of its patrons. To those patrons I tender my sincerest thanks, and my best wishes for their continued and increased happiness.

In resigning my pecuniary interest in this paper, I shall not lose any portion of that anxiety which I have always felt for its success, as I leave it in the hands of one, who I know, from a long and intimate intercourse, is every way worthy and estimable; one for whom I entertain the kindest feelings, and by whom, I am satisfied, no exertion will be spared to merit the patronage he may receive.

CHARLES ALEXANDER.

March 1, 1828.

In taking upon myself, individually, the responsibility which I have so long held in common with my friend CHARLES ALEXANDER, in this publication, it may perhaps be only necessary to say, that I intend to pursue the same track which has brought the late firm so favourably and extensively before a liberal and indulgent public; and that the most strenuous exertions shall not be wanting to retain the continued patronage of our old friends, and deserve the support of such new ones as may be disposed to favour the *Saturday Evening Post*.

I shall be much obliged by a settlement of the accounts of those subscribers who are in arrears, and by the prompt payment of the current year's subscription from those who are not in arrears, to enable me to do full justice to my late partner, and procure a speedy settlement of the accounts of the firm.

The trifling amount of the sums due from each of the subscribers, it is hoped, will not prevent a speedy remittance of it—as each *rill*, however small it may be, serves to increase the *stream* into which it flows, so that aggregately, when collected, will prove of material importance to the printer, and will stimulate him to renew, with pleasure, his endeavours to please.

Very respectfully,

SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON.

March 1, 1828.

A piece of Poetry entitled "Ocean" was published in the August No. (1827) of the Casket, and a Poetical paraphrase of Micah iv, 3. in the September No. which articles we believe also appeared in the Saturday Evening Post—At the time they were handed us we were under the impression that they were original, (as the signature of *Crispianus* was added to the first) and they were published as such—An article in the Essex (Mass.) Gazette informs us they were original with that paper, and both written by its correspondent "*Adrian*" of Haverhill. The gentleman who handed the articles, states that he did not intend they should be published as original, and the reason that the error was not corrected on the appearance of the first named article, was that he was on the eve of leaving the city, and since then had forgotten the circumstance.

We have no desire to claim as original, articles taken from other publications—our Correspondents afford us ample supplies for our columns. Neither do we suppose that the gentleman who favoured us with these had any design of robbing "*Adrian*" of his laurels, but that the circumstance originated in a misunderstanding.

We congratulate the Essex Gazette on its having such able assistance, but hope we may be *preserved* from any further accidents of the same kind—our Correspondents will oblige us by stating when they favour us with "*selected*" articles.

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

We have read with much satisfaction the fifth number of the "Philadelphia Monthly Magazine," and feel authorised from the pleasure which its contents have afforded to us, to recommend the work to the further attention of the public. Its able and accomplished Editor has drawn the materials for his interesting periodical from various sources, mingling much of his own production therewith. The Monthly Magazine has thus far fully sustained the promise which was made in its prospectus, nothing of the ephemeral humour, low in itself, and contributing to render the standard of literary merit that marks the majority of British periodicals, has as yet found its way into this "Magazine," and we are satisfied that the chastened taste of its Editor, will sooner suffer his work "to rest from its labour," than to multiply his profits by ministering to a morbid literary appetite.

NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE.

While we most firmly believe that Napoleon was actuated by selfish motives in his career, we are not the less willing to do justice to his actions when they resulted in the public good. It cannot be doubted that in many things France benefitted greatly by his home policy—certainly agriculture prospered in his reign, and numerous military roads, made indeed at public expense, facilitated the course of business, and added to the comfort and conveniences of citizens; but after all, these and some other public benefits that reflected so much honour upon the Emperor, were made at a fearful expence—the services of citizens were compelled and not purchased; and private suffering extensively enforced, mustered to those bounds of public good. The glory of France was her *Army*, and surely the glory of an Army is its victories—let those then who desire to place the military services of Napoleon to the account of National advantage, set down first and calculate the immense sense of domestic misery which he caused in filling the ranks of his army by conscription; dragging from the endearments of home, and the protection of parents, those whose feelings and habits were towards the quiet of peace, and placing them as targets for his enemies, or if spared, exposing them to the vitiating influence of the morals of a camp.

But there are those who seem smitten with the consequence of circumstances necessarily connected with the career of this man, and who take the state of feeling to which these circumstances gave rise, as a sign of his greatness, apparently neglecting the obvious fact that every subaltern of his army might, and probably did, experience similar sensations, and view things for the time with the same excitement. Such scenes as Napoleon witnessed are not productive of elevated feelings to the commander alone, every soldier gathers some motive for vanity, and the lowest as well as the highest finds in the circumstances with which he is connected, much to give buoyancy to feelings, and a proportionate enlargement to desires.

It is not to the credit of Napoleon that France would have suffered as much without him as dictator, and surrounding nations have been as much affected by the ambition of others—he stands morally accountable for the amount of evil he caused, and may in like manner claim the same credit for the absolute benefits that he conferred; the elevation of the French National character, the improvement of her internal power, and the Code Napoleon, may be ranked among the latter—it is not our intention at present to give a list of the injuries he inflicted.

The extensive schemes of subjugation which Napoleon planned, and nearly effected, show that he possessed a powerful mind—but his execution of those schemes, showed him reckless of human life, and thoughtless of the immense amount of misery that he was every where scattering around him—he had then a bad heart, destitute of those feelings that constitute the best principles of our nature, and which have been claimed perhaps with as little degree of justice, for almost every conqueror that has preceded him—we hold it no argument in favour of the humanity of Buonaparte that he frequently manifested sensibility to the sufferings of his soldiers—his care for them was that of a master for ordinary transported property, to be used to his gratifications, transferred at his will, and destroyed if its destruction would promote his views. Those soldiers for whom he occasionally expressed a regard, had been torn away from favourite studies; forced in childhood from parental care, and the endearments of home, that they might contribute to his schemes of ambition, and whatever regret he might have uttered at seeing them lie by thousands upon the lost or conquered field, breathless and disfigured,

In flower of youth and beauty's pride,

it is evident from his using the same means to fill their place, which had been used to drag them to the place of slaughter, that he regarded their death only as a personal loss. We repeat an idea already advanced to close our remarks upon this part of the character of Napoleon, that with great objects in view, and a power to force into the field any number of men, he made no account of the number slain, considering the *object* when attained as sufficient for all sacrifices—it was not therefore strange that those who opposed him, with common regard for the components of their army, should rather yield occasional advantages than hold them against a being that in the whole scale of human existence, regarded his own life as the only one worth preserving; ranking *his men on* the ramparts, and the bricks and stones in it, on an exact equality.

Yet with these all condemning faults which attach to him as a *man*, and deny him the praise of humanity as a general, Napoleon as a sovereign had claims upon other nations that it would appear were not properly acknowledged.

The claims of Napoleon Buonaparte to the crown of France, were as good as those of most sovereigns to their sceptre; he certainly had the voice of his subjects in his favour, and the fact that other nations treated with him as a sovereign is sufficient to justify his subsequent claims upon them for respect as such. These things considered, the world had a right to expect, after the field of Waterloo, that the conquered conqueror of Europe might have been spared the contumely of St. Helena—that he should not have been thrust out of society to sicken and die like a transported felon, caged and irritated, out of the reach of effective sympathies, with his enemies for his chroniclers.

From the lonely rock of the ocean, where he looked out upon the illimitable waste of waters, and saw his course hedged in, and hope shut out, imagination will sometimes turn to him in the full career of his opening glory, when he went forth in his might, and trod out from the list of nations whole divisions of people. If we could forget the scene of individual misery, we might follow him to the heights of the Alps, where looking down upon the western sides, he saw the blanched and eternal snows dotted with his numberless followers, catching from him the spirit of victory, and looking onward to the goodly summit, where he stood attracting and inspiring. From that eminence, with what sensations must the then unconquered leader have looked down upon the world below; he gazed with prophetic ken upon the stretched out nations at his feet, and diminished as they were by distance, he perhaps stretched forth his hand as if to hold them in a single grasp—his sensations at such a period are not to be described, and by ordinary minds scarcely to be comprehended, when in the language of Scripture "he stood and measured the earth"—happy for him, happy perhaps for the world, had he seen in the dim horizon of the expanded prospect, some token by which ambition should have been chastened, and the thirst of conquest limited—he saw not, or seeing heard them not; onward he pressed, and his name, which might have stood with greatness and with virtue, is connected with those which were used to inspire fear, and destroy confidence.

A letter from the Mediterranean, published in Gore's Liverpool Advertiser, contains bitter complaints against the British government, for neglect to provide suitable defence in that sea, against Greek pirates.—"A petty schooner of war," says the writer, "belonging to the United States, has done more to punish the pirates than all the naval force of the combined powers; and this, while protecting, not the American flag, but an English ship, which has recently arrived at the port—the Comet."

The warmest encomiums are passed upon Cooper's Red Rover, in several of the London newspapers.

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT.

One of the French parliaments condemned a person of the name of Aujay, for having insulted a lady of quality, to withdraw herself from all places in which she should appear, under pain of some severer chastisement; and Madame de Montbason, for having in like manner offended the Princess of Conde, received from Queen Ann of Austria a similar sentence.

The following touching effusion is from a little volume entitled "My early days," by Walter Ferguson, Esq.

A MOTHER'S GIFT.

Remember, love, who gave thee this,
When other days shall come,
When she, who had thy earliest kiss,
Sleeps in her narrow home.
Remember 'twas a mother gave
The gift to one she'll die to save.

That mother sought a pledge of love,
The holiest for her son;
And from the gate of God above,
She chose a goodly one.
She chose for her beloved boy,
The source of light, and life, and joy.

And bade him keep the gift,—that, when
The parting hour would come,
They might have hope to meet again,
In an eternal home.
She said his faith in that would be
Sweet incense to her memory.

And should the scoffer in his pride,
Laugh that fond faith to scorn,
And bid him set the pledge aside,
That he from youth had borne;
She bade him pause, and ask his breast,
If he, or she, had loved him best.

A parent's blessing on her son
Goes with this holy thing:
The love that would retain the one
Must to the other cling.
Remember! 'tis no idle toy,
A mother's gift—Remember, boy!

CALUMNY.

There are circumstances in the lives of men, in which they are obliged to encounter obloquy for the discharge of their consciences. The Father of American liberty was freely assailed as a traitor, a renegade, a rebel; scarce was there a title in the roll of infamy, but was attached to the name of Washington. Bruce of Scotland, was also called a traitor. Tell of Switzerland, was proscribed. Every one, who, either in civil or ecclesiastical story, has consulted his sense of duty, and the commandments of his God, instead of bowing to the wishes, and following implicitly the opinions of men in power, has been loaded with slanders; has been considered the filth of the earth and the offscourings of all things. Daring to differ, presuming to have an opinion, is a crime. Inquiry is made into the motives of difference, and false motives are attributed. Such is human nature. Acting, though conformable to the words of the written law; though within the very letter of the precept, is accounted as a crime, unless it be conformable *also* to the gloss and the comment which is most highly esteemed. Such, it may safely be asserted, is human nature. It is wedded to its own views; unwilling to suppose that they may be erroneous; and always finds it easier to attack the motives and asperse the character, than honourably to confess that itself may be mistaken. This trait of human nature is developed by the Founder of our holy religion; and *if any man shall live godly in Christ Jesus, he shall suffer persecution.*

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY!

Great doings among the Andrews! Married lately in Exeter, Connecticut.

Andrews Burnham,	to Anna Andrews.
Ammion Burnham,	to Sally Andrews.
Nehemiah S. Burnham,	to Susan Andrews.
Nathaniel Burnham,	to Happy Andrews.
John Wagfield,	to Dolly Andrews.
Ephraim P. Lone,	to Hannah Q. Andrews.
Enoch White,	to Eliza R. Andrews.
Andrew Andrews,	to Ann Andrews.
Caleb Andrews,	to Sally Brown.
S th Andrews,	to Ruth Butler.
John L. Andrews,	to Anna C. Burnham.

An improved way of making "Merry Andrews"—*Rochester Daily Advertiser.*

☞ Editors of papers who have copied the advertisement of Parker's Panacea, containing the names of agents, by directions from the Saturday Evening Post of January 12, are now *particularly requested* to discontinue its insertion *immediately*, and forward the amount of their bills to the S. E. Post.

Agents and postmasters who oblige us by forwarding monies received at their offices, will render additional obligations by forwarding cash as received to the amount of 5 or $10, deducting charges.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Ship Tuscarora, Serrill, Liverpool, mdze.
—— Montezuma, West, Liverpool, mdze.
—— Prudence, Wellman, 3, New York, mdze.
Brig Providence, Davis, 11, Laguira, coffee.
—— Bevan, Campbell, 3, Havana, sugar, coffee, molasses, segars, &c.
—— Mary Ann, Rugan, 16, Laguira, mdze.
—— Toutine, Saunders, 8, Havana, mdze.
—— Cyna, King, 16, St. Thomas, mdze.
—— Alexander, Stevens, 17, New Orleans, sugar.
—— Palm, Lincoln, 8, Boston, mdze.
Schr. Eliza Piggott, Acorn, 9, Mayaguez.
Sloop Eagle, Smith, 3, New York, mdze.
—— Lady Washington, 3, New York, mdze.

CLEARED.

Brigs Ann Maria, Jordan, St. Thomas; Acorn, Howe, Boston; Panama, Yarnal, jr. Brazil; Naiad, Mercken, St. Thomas; Confucius, Soule, St. Thomas; George, Barclay, Neuvitas.

Schr. Eliza Williams, Somers, Baltimore; Eliza Jane, Pease, Boston; James Burrill, Briggs, Providence; Waverly, Smack, West Indies; Ann, Mosman, St. Johns, E. F.; Emigrant, Easter, West Indies; Martha, Morris, Wilmington, N. C.; Eliza Jane, Crowell, St. Johns, N. B.; Cyane, Steelman, New York; Emma, Bishop, St. Jagode Cuba.

Sloop Johnson, Johnson, Alexandria.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co-partnership of Samuel C. Atkinson and Charles Alexander, under the firm of *Atkinson and Alexander*, was dissolved on the 23d day of February, 1828, by mutual consent. The publication of the Casket and Saturday Evening Post will be continued by S. C. Atkinson, who is authorized to settle all accounts of said concern.

S. C. ATKINSON,
CHARLES ALEXANDER.

All persons indebted, *in any way*, to the firm of Atkinson & Alexander, are respectfully solicited to make payment, promptly, to enable the subscriber to make a complete and speedy settlement of the accounts; and those having demands against the firm, are requested to present them to S. C. ATKINSON.

March 1, 1828.

C. ALEXANDER

INFORMS his friends that he continues to conduct the PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 112 Chesnut street, over the office of the Saturday Evening Post, and he respectfully solicits their favours in his line, which he will execute at short notice, and on moderate terms. March 1—tf

Hides, Leather, &c.

JOSEPH HOWELL & CO. at their old stand 107 Chesnut Street, keep a constant supply of Spanish Hides, dry and salted, Tanner's oil, Tanner's and Currier's tools, and a general assortment of leather, finished and in the rough, all of which will be sold low for cash, or the usual credit.

All kinds of leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest cash price will be given, or taken in exchange for Hides.

Leather stored free of charge, and sold on commission. Jan 5—3mcow

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

AN adjourned meeting of the contributors of the House of Refuge, will be held on Tuesday, the 4th instant, at half past three o'clock, P. M. at the Franklin Institute.

All persons who feel an interest in the success of the Institution, are invited to attend.

JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary. ROBERT RALSTON, Vice President.

march 1—tf

COMMUNICATION.

JOHN GIBBS begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that tickets and shares are now selling by him in the next UNION CANAL and other Lotteries, where his friends can be accommodated with the same on those fair and liberal terms which has always characterized him since his engagement in the profession. His friends must be aware that he does not accustom himself to puffing, nor is he habituated to the practice of handing to the public, prizes he never sold, but he wishes them not to forget, that in recent Lotteries he actually sold the following Capital Prizes: one of $25,000; one of $10,000; two of $5,000; three of $2,000; three of $1,000; and five of $500, which must be acknowledged more than any other Broker can boast of in this city.

In haste am therefore to this truly fortunate, No. 41-2 South Third street, he pledges himself to afford a generous public more gratification than can be obtained elsewhere.

march 1—tf

MARRIED.

On the 22d of January, by the Rev. E Cushman, Capt. JONATHAN TOWNSEND, of the Northern Liberties, to Miss SARAH FRIES, of this city.

On the 21st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Spring, LAZELL ELMES, Esq. of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY ELLEN, eldest daughter of Samuel Candler, Esq. of New York.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D.D. Mr. JAMES W. RAYBOLD, to Miss EMMA E. RUTLAND, all of this city.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, D.D. Mr. JAMES RUTLAND, to Miss SARAH ROSS, all of this city.

On the 21st ult. by Thomas Smith, Esq. Mr. MORRIS ROBERTS, of Springfield, Delaware county, to Miss LYDIA, daughter of Mr. Joseph Gibbons, of the same place.

On the 14th ult. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. RICHARD WHITE, to Miss ELIZABETH M. WHITESALL.

On the 24th inst. in Trenton, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Mr. ABRAHAM GAZLAY, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARY M'CULLY, only daughter of Joseph M'Cully, Esq. of the former place.

On Wednesday, the 20th inst. at Waynesborough, the seat of Isaac Wayne, Esq. by the Rev. S. C. Brinckle, Miss MARY WAYNE, daughter of William H. Allen, Esq. to Mr. ISSACHAR EVANS, of Chester county.

DIED,

On Wednesday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Mrs. RACHEL GILBERT, wife of William Gilbert, in the 57th year of her age.

On Thursday morning, in the 31st year of his age, JOHN MAGATTEN.

On the 27th inst. aged 63 years, Mrs. ELEANOR JONES, wife of William Jones, collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

On Wednesday morning, CASPER W. MORRIS.

On the 25th ult. of consumption, Mrs. UPHEMY DUBOIS, aged 26 years.

On the 23d ult. Mr. JOHN TEANEY, aged 81 years, a Soldier of the Revolution, and long a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 23d ult. aged 31 years, Mrs. ELIZA, wife of Samuel Johnson.

On the 23d ult. after a lingering and painful illness, MARY BARTON, aged 31 years.

On the 23d ult. JAMES R. FOOTE, aged 44 years.

On the 22d ult. Mr. TERRENCE QUIN, aged 32 years.

On the 22d ult. ALEXANDER SHAW, aged 49 years.

On the 24th ult. of a lingering illness, WILLIAM BRANT, aged 54 years.

On the 28th ult. JACOB, son of Robert Wallace, aged 2 years.

On the 24th ult. after a short illness, Mr. JOHN SWAN, aged 32 years.

On the 30th of January, at Lancaster, Pa. SARAH C. daughter of John Myer, aged 22 years.

On the 14th ult. in Milton, Del. after a short and severe illness, MARY, wife of Captain John M. Coulter, aged 23 years. She was a respectable member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and gave bright evidence of leaving a world of trials and troubles, for a world of never fading joy at God's right hand.

On the 9th ult. at the house of his father, General Madison, in the county of Madison, Va after a tedious and most distressing illness, Mr. ROBERT L. MADISON, nephew of President Madison, aged 33 years.

On Jan. the 31st, in Haverford Township, Delaware county, MARY, consort of Philip Shaef, sen. aged 94 years. She has left a number of friends and relations to lament her loss, 7 children, 49 grand children, and 37 great grand children, she was eminently possest of those laudable moral qualities, industry, patience and perseverance; by the untiring exercise of these virtues, she was enabled by the goodness of Divine Providence to acquire a competency and spend the remainder of her days in comfort; but what will render her name dear to the Christian world, was her possession of the experiences of the true believer in Christ. She evidenced her firm and unshaken faith in the merits of her redeemer by a life of virtue and consistent piety; she was respected in her neighbourhood, and beloved in her family; she was a tender wife and an affectionate mother, to those who were with her in her last hours, she gave her dying testimonies that she was resigned to the will of her maker, and was waiting with composure and tranquility her summons to the immediate presence of her Lord and Master.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	27	36	63
New York,	39	48	87
Baltimore,	17	9	26

THE

DAILY CHRONICLE.

On MONDAY, the 7th of April, 1828, will be Published, the First Number of a Daily Evening Paper, under the above title.

IT is intended to offer to the patronage of the Public, a Journal to be conducted on liberal and independent principles, and guided by the laws of literarity and decorum acknowledged by honourable men in the transaction of private life; which, with the utmost freedom of discussion on all subjects within its scope, shall treat with due respect the customs and opinions of Society in all its divisions; never sacrificing the cause of Truth to considerations that are too often allowed to prevail. To elevate the standard of the Public Press, by carefully avoiding all that may tend to degrade, and, by active and assiduous exertion, to extend the stock of general knowledge and entertainment, shall be objects constantly in view.

Republican by inclination, habit, and principle—regarding the Constitution of the United States, and that of Pennsylvania, as excellently adapted to fulfil the great objects of government, we shall always desire our political opinions to be tried by those standards. We shall not put on the livery of either of those parties into which the people of this country are now divided; but we shall not avoid the discussion of any subject of political interest, on account of its connection with party questions. The fear of being numbered among the devoted adherents of an Administration, shall not stifle our approbation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare; nor shall we be slow to censure what we think wrong, from the apprehension of being counted in the ranks of their systematic opponents. In these, as in all other discussions, we shall seek Truth where we hope to find her, and present her, without disguise or mutilation, to the world. Strictly adhering to this course, we hope to offer an acceptable substitute for the undiscriminating zeal of Party, and, notwithstanding the excitement that exists, and for some time longer, will probably continue, our expectations are sanguine, that the faithful performance of this portion of our duty will receive the approbation of the judicious and the liberal.

We shall be forward to protect the character of our Country and its citizens against malevolent attacks from any quarter. Strictures on either, founded in truth, and leading to our improvement, we shall receive as they deserve, and endeavour to point out the mode of making them useful.

The proceedings of Congress and the Pennsylvania Legislature, with such transactions of the other State Governments as may appear interesting, shall be duly attended to. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence shall be carefully selected from every accessible source, and presented in a form as attractive as we can devise; including reports of such trials and decisions in the Courts of Justice as may be thought likely to attract attention from the nature of the facts, or the principles involved in them.

The interests of the State of Pennsylvania, particularly the system of Internal Improvement, shall command our best endeavours to support them.

To Literature, and especially that of our own Country, an ample portion of our care shall be devoted; and to this department we shall always turn, as to a recreation and relief from more irksome duties. If, by establishing a title to confidence, the praise or censure of the DAILY CHRONICLE become important, we shall refuse to prostitute every meritorious literary enterprise, deserving to that, as to every thing else, the strictest impartiality. The earliest indications of talent we shall always be disposed to treat with kindness. The loftiest reputation shall not conceal the expression of our own opinion on the performance of its possessor; while we trust that the tone and spirit of our remarks will secure us against the imputation of arrogance. The provisions of those who may rely on other grounds than their own worth, we shall endeavour to reduce to their proper level; and every thing tending to encourage vice, in any shape, shall be assailed with as much vigour as we can bring to the task.

The popular branches of Science, and even those portions of professional learning which may be rendered intelligible and interesting to general readers, shall not be neglected. Mechanical inventions and improvements, which are daily extending the physical power of man, and to which our own country can have contributed so much, we shall think entitled to especial regard.

We shall endeavour to procure the earliest and most correct Commercial information. Advertisements, Marine Intelligence, and every thing usually considered within the province of a Daily Paper, are included in our design.

The proprietors of the DAILY CHRONICLE have no doubt that a Journal conforming to this plan, and conducted with a competent share of ability will receive sufficient encouragement to reward the labour and responsibility of the enterprize. In *Adelin* to their promises, they have no other than that they shall ever be found wanting. As to their ability to perform what they have undertaken, they can only express their hope, that unremitting zeal and diligence will go far towards supplying their deficiencies.

☞ The DAILY CHRONICLE will be published by CHARLES ALEXANDER (late of the firm of ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,) at No 49, SOUTH THIRD STREET, at EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Gentlemen at a distance wishing to patronize "The Daily Chronicle," will accompany their orders, addressed to the publisher, with six months subscription *in advance*, and they will be promptly attended to.

Country Editors, who are disposed to assist in promoting the circulation of the *Daily Chronicle*, will confer a favour by inserting the above, and will thereby entitle themselves to a free exchange. March 1—tf

THEATRE.

This evening, March 1, will be presented Shakspeare's admired Play, in five acts, called the MERCHANT OF VENICE. Shylock, Miss Clara Fisher. To conclude with a farce, in one act, called IS HE JEALOUS, or a Peep into the Boudoir. Harriet, Miss Clara Fisher. Miss Clara Fisher's Benefit and last appearance on Monday.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE,

FOR the acquisition of AGRICULTURAL, LITERARY, and MISCELLANEOUS KNOWLEDGE.

"Knowledge is power."—Bacon.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE is designed to contain information drawn from AUTHENTIC SOURCES relative to the improvement and management of remarkable Farms, sources of manure, number and kind of STOCK, farming utensils, laborers, dairies, &c.; AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS; drawings and descriptions of USEFUL INVENTIONS; critical notices and reviews of such publications as may tend to the interests of the Husbandman; improvements in the breed of DOMESTIC ANIMALS; accounts of such FOREIGN and DOMESTIC trees, shrubs, vines, plants, seeds and grains, as are considered necessary or useful for subsistence, comfort or ornament, with INFORMATION relative to their treatment, growth, requisite kinds of soil, &c.; and in short, whatever may tend to increase the pleasure of the soil, and advance the RURAL ECONOMY of the country.

Insertion will always be given to such REPORTS, addresses and papers, as may be communicated for publication, by the several AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES of this and other states.

A LAND REGISTER, will contain, so far as practicable, a list of farms, which are now, or may hereafter be, FOR SALE, account of their size, situation, quality and such other particulars as may be deemed USEFUL.

Space will be afforded for the SOLID and STERLING BEAUTIES of LITERATURE, the useful arts and sciences, Natural History and Philosophy, Biography, Voyages and Travels, state of the MARKETS in the principal Sea Ports, &c. &c.

TERMS.

THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE will be published SEMI-MONTHLY; the price is three dollars, payable either at the time of subscribing, or on receipt of the first number. That FORM and SIZE has been adopted, which is deemed most convenient for *binding*, while the *quality* of the paper, the *beauty* of the TYPE, (*entirely new*,) and the general execution of the work, will be such, as it is hoped will reflect credit on the Publishers, and GRATIFY ITS PATRONS.

Editors giving the above a few insertions will be entitled to a copy of the work. Address L. L. RICHARDSON & Co. Agents for the Proprietors. march 1—4t*

PLASTERING LATH.

110,000 PLASTERING LATH from Eastern shore of Maryland, of good quality, just landing and for sale on reasonable terms, by C. MAULE & Co.
March 1—3t No 235 S. Front St.

A FEMALE TEACHER.

WANTED, as an assistant, in a school, who is well qualified to teach music, and painting. satisfactory testimonials required. Address to Bishop Davenport, Wilmington, Del. March 1 2t

HALF CENT REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 18th inst. an Indented apprentice to the tube making business, George W. Overstreet, 20 years of age, dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 inches high. Had on when he went away a blue roundabout, vest and pantaloons, fur hat and Mourne boots. All persons are forbid harbouring or trusting said apprentice at their peril. J. BATHELL.

March 1—1t*

FOR SALE of a GRANDFATHER, cheap and good edition just received, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121, South 5th St.

Also, as above, Clark's Commentaries on the Old and New Testaments, and a great variety of Miscellaneous Books, at a low price. March 1—1t

BYBERRY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

IN a pleasant and healthy situation 10 miles from Philadelphia, 172 from Bristol turnpike and half a mile from Friend's meeting house. The usual branches of Reading, writing, Arithmetic and the mathematics, Grammar, and Geography with the use of maps and Globes, are taught.

The price of board and tuition has been raised to $25 per quarter payable in advance and $1.25 per quarter for washing and mending. For further information apply to Bennett & Walton No 37 Market street or to

2 mo. 29 HENRY PIKE, Byberry.
March 1 4t*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JACOB ROADS, jun. late of Byberry Township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make early payment, and those having just demands to present them for settlement.

SILAS ROADS, } Administrators.
ALLEN DYER, }
march 1—4t*

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY.

THE public are respectfully informed, that the Spring and Summer session of this institution will commence on the third Monday of March, under the superintendance of George P. Giddings, assisted by Joseph M'Cann and Edwin Whitman, gentlemen, whose skill in teaching has been long tried.

The sources of study is such as to prepare students, designed for higher institutions, to enter the advanced classes, and others for pursuing with credit any of the learned professions, or entering with reputation the more active employments of life. In addition to the usual course, pupils can likewise receive instruction in the Italian, French and Spanish languages. The Academy is furnished with an Apparatus for facilitating the progress of pupils in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Chemistry, together with a library, a collection of minerals, and engravings on classical subjects, to aid them in the study of Ancient History, Mythology, and General Literature.

The boarding department is likewise under the care of Mr. Giddings; and the moral department, the domestic comforts and health of the pupils, as well as their literary improvement, will come under his immediate inspection, and form the subject of his unwearied attention and assiduous care. The Trustees have full confidence in his integrity and abilities, and those parents who may feel disposed to place their sons under his direction, may rest assured that no pains will be spared to give them satisfaction.

The local situation of the Academy is not surpassed for health or beauty by any in this part of the country. The buildings are airy, retired from the village, with a spacious yard and grounds for exercise.

Parents who may wish to retire, during the summer months, from southern and more unhealthy parts of the country, might here find an agreeable retreat, combining beauty and health of the country, with the comforts and society of the city, and enjoy the additional pleasure of watching over the mind and morals of their offspring.

The terms of boarding is $130 per annum, exclusive of bed, bedding and washing. Tuition in the higher department 40 dollars per annum, and 18 dollars in the lower.

For further information, application can be made by letter or otherwise, to Dr. Jacob Gilliams, of Philadelphia; to the Principal; or to Charles J. Wister, Secretary of the Board, Germantown, Pa. march 1—8t

ESSAYS AT POETRY.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE Life of EUGENIUS LAUDE WATTS, and a collection of FUGITIVE PIECES, by Edwin Augustus Atlee, M. D. Philadelphia. For sale by

JUDAH DOBSON, 108 Chesnut street.
URIAH HUNT, 147 Market street.
ISAAC PUGH, S. E. Race and 3

Variety's the very spice o' life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Solutions of the Charades in our last.

1. Martin-gale.
2. Gar-land.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is cessation of labour like a man hard at work?
2. Why is L. be Lizard like the letter Y?
3. Why is a wicked person like a night-bird?
4. Why is a thing supposed to be lost and recovered, like a good bargain?
5. Why was the temptation of Christ like the furnishing of a new paper?
6. Why is the letter V like a man standing erect.
7. Which is the most fascinating time. J. S. H.

A citizen dying greatly in debt, "Farewell," said one of his creditors, "there is so much of mine gone with him." "And he carried so much of mine," said another. A person hearing them make their several complaints, said, "Well, I see now, that tho' a man carry *nothing of his own* out of the world, yet he may carry *a great deal of other men's*."

Mr. Randolph, in a late speech, after endeavoring for some time, to establish a disputed point, declared—

"It is clear—it is clear as—it is rather more clear than—*the light of that window*—which is not very clear."

This is about equal to the winding up of a certain lawyer's burst of eloquence—"My client, may it please your honor!" said he, "is all that the mind of man can conceive—he is a patriot—he is a—a—friend of his country—he is an honest man—he is no rascal—he is *High, Low, Jack* and the *Game*."

The Gamut is said to have originated in the following manner.—About the year 1000, Guido Aretani, a native of Tuscany, and monk of the Benedictine order, being blessed with an ear particularly attentive to harmony, had the strange nicety to observe, in a popular hymn to St. John, the emphatic syllables—

Ut queant laxis, resonare fabris,
Mira gestorum, famuli tuorum
Solve polluti lab reatum.
Sancte Johannes!

The emphatic syllables which had struck him, as they chanted or bawled out the Litanies and Latin hymns, in an odd monotonous tone, much like blind men who beg alms, he had the curiosity to mark with points, and put a letter to each—

A B C D E F
ut re mi fa sol la

But, because here were only six notes after all, his ear led him to add another; and having marked that with a G, called *gamut*, the scale obtained the name of *gamut*, and keeps it still. This is Mons. de Menage's account, and Hawkins and Burney tell the same tale.

A NEW WAY OF TAKING NEWSPAPERS.

A few mornings since, a queer looking fellow from some part of Vermont, the expression of whose face resembled the frosty side of a canal boat, came into our office and inquired if the "Troy Budget was printed here." On being answered in the affirmative, he said he "had been taking the Sentinel some time, but had got kinder broke down, and believed he would'nt take it no longer; he thought he should rather take the Budget." He was assured that his name would be cheerfully added to our list of subscribers, provided he paid in advance—a rule which we adhere towards all strangers. The fellow looked as if he had been frost bitten.—After divers contortions of the face, and two or three attempts to evade our terms, he made us the following proposition: "*You don't never let people take your paper on commission, do you?*"—*Troy Budget.*

ROYAL KINDNESS.

A ludicrous incident is mentioned by Sir John Sinclair, in his history of the public revenue, in regard to the "benevolences" as they were termed, exacted by Edward IV. from his richer subjects. An opulent widow, advanced in years, was personally applied to by Edward for her benevolence. She was so much pleased with Edward's person, (who was considered the handsomest man of his time,) and the graceful manner in which he made the request, that she immediately answered—"By my troth, for thy lovely countenance, thou shalt have even twenty pounds." This sum was then so very considerable, that the king tho't himself bound, in token of his satisfaction, to give the old lady a kiss; who was so much delighted with this unexpected mark of royal favour, that she added 20 pounds to her former donation.—*Niles' Register.*

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The dinner was regularly served at six o'clock: it happened one day, or rather one night, that Napoleon forgot the announcement which had been given to him, until nearly eleven o'clock. On coming forth from his cabinet, he said to Josephine, "But is it not rather late?" "Past eleven," replied she, laughing. "I thought I had dined," said Napoleon, seating himself at table. This absence of self-consideration was a virtue which Josephine had more than once occasion to exercise. Napoleon was perfectly right when he said, "I only gain battles, while Josephine, by her amiable qualities, gains all hearts." I shall be excused for adding, that, on this evening, on which Napoleon sat down to dine at past eleven, the dinner remained on the table for the five hours, during which his coming was awaited; and that the only precaution which was used, of changing the boiling water under the dishes every quarter of an hour, sufficed to keep it hot. This precaution was necessary, because Napoleon, by suddenly coming forth from his cabinet, might not have given the requisite time for serving it afresh. Thanks to the importance of every incident in the daily habits of the princess, I may finish this note by saying, that twenty-three chickens were successively put down to the spit; this was the only change which was made in the dinner.—*Anecdotes of the Interior of Napoleon's Palace.*

DANGEROUS ATTRACTIONS.

A Danish Journal offers the following anecdote: "During several months past, a number of individuals, especially young men bewildered by ambition, have put themselves to death by throwing themselves from the Round Tower: and to prevent these ill fortunes, it has been found necessary to station sentinels at that place. The same precaution is resorted to in Norway, with regard to a lake in the neighbourhood of Bergen. In a basin extremely deep, surrounded by projecting rocks, the lake spreads its still and motionless water, so effectually concealed from the light of day, that the stars may be discerned in the fluid at noon-day. The birds, conscious of a kind of attractive power resident in this vast gulph, dare not attempt to pass it. Whoever visits it, after having, with great exertions, clambered up the barrier of rocks around it, experience a most uncontrollable desire to throw himself into this Acheron retrieved. It may be compared to the same kind of delusive feeling which is suffered when in a small boat, crossing a still water, which is so very transparent, that every stone at the bottom may be seen: it seems to invite the passenger to enter, and the passenger feels willing to comply. The Norwegians attribute this sensation to the magic power of the Nymphs, or Nixes, who are still supposed to people every river and lake in the romantic districts of Scandinavia."

CAUTIONARY VERSES TO YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES.

(By Mr. Hood; from "The Christmas Box.")

My little dears, who learn to read,
Pray early learn to shun
That very silly thing indeed,
Which people call a pun.
Read Entick's rules, and 'twill be found
How simple in offences
It is to make the self-same sound
Afford a double sense.

For instance, *ale* may make you *ail*,
Your *aunt* an *ant* may kill,
A *vein* a *vale* may love a *veil*,
And *Bill* may pay for *Dill*.
Or if to France your bark you steer,
At Dover it may be,
A *peer appears* upon the *pier*,
Who, blood, still goes to sea.

Thus one might say, when to a treat
Good friends accept our greeting,
'Tis *meet* that men who *meet* to eat,
Should eat the *meat* when meeting.
Brown on the *barrels no bare* indeed,
Although from *bear* prepared it;
Nor can the *first* on which we feed,
Feel feeling be declared.

Thus *one* ripe fruit may be a *pear*,
And yet be *pared* again,
And still be *one*, which seemeth rare;
Until we do explain.
It therefore should be all your aim
To speak with ample care;
For who, however fond of game,
Would choose to swallow *hair*?

A fat man's *gait* may make us smile,
Who has no *gate* to close!
The farmer sitting out in *style*,
No English person knows.
Perfumers men of *scents* must be;
Some *Scilly* men are bright;
A *brown* man all *sheep read* we see,
A *black* a wicked *wight*.

Most wealthy men good *manors* have,
However vulgar they:
And potters still the harder slave,
The oftener they *pay*.
So poets can't the *bulze* obtain,
Unless their tailors throve;
While grooms and coachmen sat in vain
Each evening seek the *Mews*.

The *dyer*, who by *dying* lives,
A dire life maintains;
The glazier, it is known, receives
His profits from his *panes*.
By gardeners *thyme* is sold, 'tis true,
When spring is in its prime;
But *time* or *tide* won't wait for you
If you are *tied* to *time*.

Then now you see, my little dears,
The way to make a pun;
A trick which you, through coming years,
Should sedulously shun.
The fault admits of no defence;
For wherever'er 'tis found
You sacrifice the *sound* for *sense*,
The *sense* is never *sound*.

So let your words and actions too,
One single meaning prove;
And, just in all you say or do,
You'll gain esteem and love.
In mirth and play no harm you'll know,
When duty's task is done;
But parents ne'er should let ye go
Unpunished for a *pun*.

LUCERNE.

In all trials which has been made of this grass in this country, so far as our information extends, it is not injured by the cold nor the changes of our climate. John Lowell, Esq. President of the Mass. Ag. Society, in a communication published in the current volume of the New England Farmer, page 86, says, "I have already ascertained that it will stand our winters better than clover, having had a small patch of it which has stood four winters without the slightest injury." The Domestic Encyclopedia says, "Lucerne thrives best in deep, rich, pliable loams, whether they abound in sand or gravel; as well as in all good dry soils, and in the *coldest climate*." It appears to be a given point among agricultural writers, that Lucerne will grow well in the coldest climates; but those which are mild are most suitable for it. This might be pre-supposed from the circumstance of its being a native of the south of Europe. Lucerne is a deep rooting plant, and of course will not only withstand drought but frost better than if it had but a superficial hold of the soil.

GOOSEBERRIES.

In all cases, the gooseberry should be kept free from suckers, and trained near the ground to a single stem, this mode of training them being found to cause a far greater product in quantity, as well as an increase in the size. They need much attention in other respects, and one third of the old wood must be regularly trimmed out every autumn, by which means a succession of thrifty bearing wood will be kept up; as the finest fruit is produced on the young shoots of the previous year's growth, it is also necessary every autumn to dig in a plenty of old well rotted manure around them. This treatment will cause them to grow strong, and the fruit to be large and fair. Where the summers are very hot, a northern aspect is preferable, and the fruit will be twice the size if they are planted against a north fence, or in any other situation where they are sheltered from the intense heat of noon-day, which, when differently situated, often scorches the fruit to such a degree as to entirely stop its growth.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BACON.

Three quarters of a pound of salt petre at least, and two quarts of molasses to every hundred weight; keep it under pickle five weeks before smoking, for which, what is better than cobs? It is a fact undisputed, that the pork of the North is superior to that of the South and West. I have often noticed the Farmers with difficulty getting ten cents for bacon, in market and on the 4th of July, or other public occasions giving 25 cents for foreign, when he can make better himself. I know of no article in the north so badly cured as bacon.

Columbian Dancing Assembly.

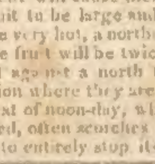
THE 4th ball of the Columbian Dancing Assembly will be on Thursday evening, the 5th of March, at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street. The managers will deliver tickets in the Recorder's office (or book) room, on Monday and Tuesday, the 2d and 3d inst. from 7 until 10 o'clock in the evenings. feb 23—3t*

JOHN EVANS

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has established a nursery in the new Front street road, near Noble street, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Fruit and Forest trees, and upwards of fifty thousand white Italian Mulberry for Silk Worms from seedlings, from one to four years old. Also, a quantity of asparagus roots from one to three years old. Orders sent to the Kensington Post Office, Pa. will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ Rose plants of all kinds as above. feb 23—3t*

FRUIT TREES.



TO be sold at public sale on Wednesday, 6th of 3d mo. 1839, at 1 o'clock on that day the next clear day, several thousand superior grafted Apple trees of various kinds, and some natural fruit trees. Also, a few Cherry and Pear trees. The subscriber proposes selling all to clear up the ground, they therefore will sell cheap. The Nursery is near Boone's farm, Kingsessing Township, about one mile from the Bell Inn. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

feb 23—3t* JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE.

A STATED MEETING of the Schuylkill Society for the detection of Horse thieves, and the recovery of stolen Horses, will be held at the Columbus Inn, Lancaster Turnpike, on seventh day, the first of March next, at four o'clock, P. M. when an election will take place for officers to serve the ensuing year. JOSEPH TRASEL, Sec'ry.

Blockley, Feb. 16, 1839. feb 23—2t*

PULMEL,

A Specific Remedy to CURE and PREVENT the

CONSUMPTION.

THIS valuable new remedy was lately discovered by a gentleman of great Medical, Chemical and Botanical knowledge in Canada last year. It has been found a Specific in producing immediate relief, terminating gradually all the symptoms, and curing the formidable disease, also in preventing the consumption of the disease in those liable to it.

The PULMEL is a new article of Materia Medica formed by the chemical combination of several powerful vegetable substances, acting on the lungs and the whole system; it contains no deleterious nor poisonous substance. The smell and taste are sweet, balsamic and pleasant; it may be used in any way, and even in large doses without injury; but ought always to be largely diluted when taken internally. Many preparations may be made with it, the Syrup for internal use, and the Balsam for inhalation, have been adopted at present as very convenient. The Syrup may be taken warm or cold, in milk, chocolate, lemonade, &c. a table spoonful is a dose, from 2 to 6 doses may be taken daily. The steam of the Balsam must be inhaled in any convenient way; dissolve some of the Syrup; but none if to be taken internally, while the Syrup may also be inhaled, although weaker for that purpose. To prevent the disease in those predisposed, a daily dose of the Syrup will do.

The medical properties of the PULMEL are tonic, refrigerant, alterative, sedative, balsamic, healing, restorent, deobstruent, pectoral, diaphoretic, diuretic, antiseptic, analeptic, diuretic and anti-convulsive. The effects on the system are healthy expectoration, absence of cough, removal of weakness, removal of hectic fever, and healing of the lungs.

A special light but nourishing diet must be adhered to while using the PULMEL; and no table medicines must be employed, according to the periods of the disease, which are five—1 Incipient, 2 Inflamma ory, 3 Confirmed, 4 Hectic, 5 Typhus; and according to the kinds of Consumption as Phthisic, which are 20, such as Catarrhal, Dyspeptic, Scrofulous, Nervous, Asthmatic, Bilious, Tracheal, Ulcerous, &c. The PULMEL will avail in all, and even cure the cancer on the lungs, by a peculiar application; but it cures only Consumptions; when a constitutional kind, or a complication of diseases exist, a special treatment is required, and all complications must be controlled. The discoverer of the PULMEL will furnish written consultations and simple directions, upon a medical statement of any peculiar case, for a fee of $10.

In general all the kinds of Consumption may be known by three general symptoms—1 Habitual cough, 2 pain in the breast, 3 emaciation. Cold and exercise must be avoided, as well as calomel, laudine, and poisonous liquors: the *Digitalis, Sanguinaria* balsams and bitters used but sparingly. The milk and broth diet, as well as exercise, will be useful in the first stages. In the last stages, rich concentrated food is required.

A single pound of Syrup of Pulmel will afford relief; but several pounds are required to effect a radical cure, according to the state and stage of the disease. The Balsam will always be needed when there is cavern or tubercles in the lungs. It is confidently expected that 50 patients out of 100 can recover by the use of the PULMEL, and Consumption become as easily curable as a common fever; while now at least 80 out of 100 patients die of it.

The Syrup and Balsam of PULMEL sell for $2 the pound, or $1 the half pound bottle. The manufacture of it is tedious; but orders may be supplied within 20 days. Discount 25 per cent. in wholesale. All communications and applications for the PULMEL, must be made to

SAMUEL Co. ATKINSON,
Philadelphia.

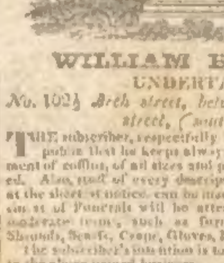
THE PULMEL,

IS now manufactured and to be had of the following named Druggists in the city of Philadelphia.

John Hart & Son, No. 18 south 2d street.
P. Williamson, N. E. corner 2d and Almond sts.
Thos. Oliver, N. E. corner Front and Catharine.
S. C. Sheppard, 170 south 9th st. below Walnut.
Edward B Garrigues, N. W. corner 6th and Market sts.
Frederick Brown, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chesnut sts.
Chas. Marshall, 221 Market street.
Wm. Ruvoudt, S.W. corner 6 h and Wood sts.
Joseph Reakirt, N. E. corner 2d and Callowhill streets.
William Biddle, S. W. corner of 4th and Race street.
Frederick Klett, N. E. corner Second and Callowhill st.
Thomas A. Mason, N. W. corner 11th and Locust street.
Charles Marshall, 19 North Fourth street.
Charles Reynolds, N. E. corner Second and Poplar Lane.
Wm. Scattergood, corner of 2d and Green streets, and
At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chestnut street—Also of

Allentown, Pa.	H. Ebner & Co. Printers.
Charleston, S. C.	Dr. Bourgeyne.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Henry Clark.
Columbia Pa.	William P. Beatty.
Lancaster, Pa.	Dr. Fahnestock.
	R. & A. G. Moore.
Louisville, Ky.	Byers & Butler.
Natchez, Miss.	William Gaines & Co.
Nantucket,	George Cannon.
New-York,	George M. Bourne, 249 Broadway.
	P. Dickey, Lispenard & Broadway.
	Wm. L. Rushton, 41 William st.
	Ely, Headley & Co. corner of Wall & Water st. *(general agents for New York.)*
	I. D. Orem, 318 Broadway.
	Dr. Loring, Fulton & Gold street.
New Haven, Conn.	S. Babcock.
	S. Carter.
New Orleans.	Hotchkiss, Grimsm & Clark.
Pittsburg, Pa.	Johnston & Stockton.
Washington, D. C.	Dr. Wiltsach.
	Todd & Jewett.
Wilmington, Del.	Joshua Harlan.
Wilmington, N. C.	Dr. Mac Rae.

SLOOP THETIS, FOR SALE,

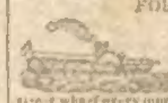


THE
SLOOP THETIS,
Of about 36 tons burthen, light draft of water, and in good repair, suitable for the River trade, now lying at Albertson's wharf below Almond street. For further particulars apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, 112 Chestnut street.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON.

feb 23—6t

CITIZENS' STEAM BOAT LINE FOR NEW YORK,



Through in one day, via Bordentown and Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam Boat Pennsylvania, Captain Z. W. Kellum, leaves Arch street wharf every morning (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock. Passengers for New York will take the coaches at Bordentown to Washington, there take the Steam Boat New York, Captain Jeffers, and arrive in New York the same afternoon. Fare through only $4.

N. B. For seats apply at the office, No. 32 North Third street, opposite the City Hotel, No. 4 Arch street, corner of Front street, or of the Captain on board the Boat at Arch street wharf. feb 3—tf

WILLIAM E. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, hearses of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearses, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's attention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6t

REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

THIS article does not profess to be a specific, if by that term a never failing cure is implied, but it is offered to those suffering with consumption, under the belief that it is superior to any remedial agent at present known, for the relief and cure of that frequent and fatal disease.

The above article can be obtained at the Drug store of P. Thomson, Jr. No. 34 Race street, between Front and Second streets, Philadelphia. feb 23—3t*

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in sacks from 30 to 50 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to

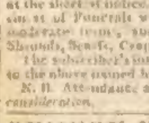
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine street.

To be sold at Public Vendue,

ON the 21st of March next, on the premises, situated in Plumstead Township, Bucks county, within one mile of the new contemplated Delaware canal, distant 32 miles from Philadelphia,

A VALUABLE FARM,

Containing 166 acres, and forty-five perches of excellent land, about 40 acres of which are prime Wood land, and about 60 acres of upland and watered meadow, the remainder good pasture, with never failing springs of water. The improvements are



A good two story stone house, and first rate barn, and all other necessary out-buildings, Orchard, &c. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as persons disposed to purchase will view for themselves.

The purchaser of the above may have the entire Stock and Household Furniture, suitable for a substantial farmer, at a reasonable valuation. A considerable part of the purchase may remain on mortgage for a few years.

feb 23—4t JOSEPH HANKES.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN R. STRYKER,

OF the late firm of Newkirk & Stryker, and JOSEPH POLOUS, of Wilmington, Del. have entered into copartnership, and are now trading under the firm of STRYKER & POLOUS, at No. 31 North third street, five doors below Mr. Thomas Hadfield's hotel, where they offer for sale, at the very lowest market prices, a general assortment of DOMESTIC, FRENCH and BRITISH GOODS.

feb 23—6m

WANTED TO RENT,

A PLEASANT DWELLING HOUSE, situated below English and above Fourth, between Arch and Sprues Therein must be a genteel yard, with a kitchen on the ground floor. If there is a Bath House attached it will be preferred. Rent not to exceed $300 per annum. A permanent and punctual tenant may be had by each promptly addressing a note to C. T. at the Office. feb 9—3t

E. BRIGHT,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER MANUFACTURER,
No. 66, ARCH STREET, BELOW THIRD.

☞ Country Merchants supplied at the shortest notice.

feb. 9—3m

GEORGE MILNER,
CARPET WEAVER,

HAS removed from his Old Stand, No. 160 North Fifth Street, to No. 80 Vine Street, first door above Second Street.

N. B. Customer's Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms. Also, Carpets constantly on hand, for sale at the above place. feb 9—7t*

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by

JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
feb 9—6m 21 Lombard street, above Second.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND READY FOR Delivery, the first No. of

THE FRIEND:
OR ADVOCATE OF TRUTH.

THIS work is published monthly in the city of Philadelphia, at one dollar a year, payable in advance, or on receipt of the first number. Each number consists of 24 finely printed large octavo pages in double columns, thus producing a volume of 300 pages a year.

THE QUAKER,

Is published at the same time and place, for one dollar a year, also producing a volume of 300 pages, and payable as above.

For the QUAKER and FRIEND together, stitched in a cover, 2 dollars a year, payable one half in advance, the remainder at six months.

Perfect volumes and numbers of the QUAKER and FRIEND may be had from their commencement, by application to the publisher.

Every sixth copy will be given to those who become accountable for five copies of the above publication, and in the same proportion for any greater number.

A series of Sermons by Elias Hicks, never yet published, will be printed and ready for delivery on the first day of April. The volume will consist of at least 300 pages, price $1.

☞ All subscriptions, orders, and communications must be addressed, free of postage, to M. T. C. GOULD,
feb 16—3t No. 6, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

A valuable Farm at Public Sale.

TO be sold at Public Vendue, on second day, the 25th inst. about thirty-seven Acres of land, a good proportion of which is first rate woodland, ten acres of meadow, and the remainder ploughland; situated in Byberry Township, Philadelphia county, on the road leading from Philadelphia to Attleborough, thirteen miles from the former place.

On the Farm is a large young Apple Orchard of the best fruit, about 150 inoculated Peach trees now in the prime of bearing, and a large assortment of young ever Plumb and Cherry trees. The land is mostly inclosed and divided with good Cedar and Chestnut fence.

The improvements are a stone dwelling house with two rooms and an entry on the lower floor, three rooms on the second, and three on the third floor with a garret. Also a kitchen and wash house adjoining, with an oven, boiler, ash house, &c. with a well of excellent water, with a pump in it. Also, a cellar under the whole house, divided in three apartments and paved. Also, under the cellar, and communicating with it and the well is a first rate brick cellar or vault.

A Stone Barn, 42 by 31 feet with finished stabling, and other conveniences underneath, a hay house adjoining, 45 by 20 feet, with stabling under for Cattle. A Wagon and Carriage house, 32 by 28 feet, with a cellar under the latter, and a grain loft. Also, a wood house, smoke and hog house, corn crib, &c.

The farm is well watered by two small streams, one on the north, and the other on the south side of it, and there is a well of water with a pump in it at the barn.

Upwards of three thousand bushels of Lime and seven hundred bushels of Ashes, has been put on this farm, and about fifty Acres of it well manured with livery stables and common yard manure, within the last four years.

All the buildings and most of the fence has been put up in the last four years, and are mostly composed of the best materials, as they were designed for a permanent establishment.

The situation is high and healthy, in a good neighbourhood, within one mile of Byberry Meeting house, and about one fourth of a mile from an excellent School. Mills, &c. are convenient.

Seeing it is late in the season, the notice short, and the property must be sold, a bargain may be expected.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when the conditions will be made known by THORNTON WALTON.

Byberry, 2d, 12th, 1839. feb 16—3t*

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Copper-smith, 28 South Front street, above Walnut has constantly on hand at his own manufactoring, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, sauce pans, Tea Kettles, STILLS of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, *Tin plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead, Solder, Wire* of all sizes, Brass, Black Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. feb 16—1y

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has called forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hale, M. D. and A. M. Pomeroy, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents:

WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
245 south second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
50 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between
Wm. Ridgway, Complainant,
—and—
Isaac Morgan, Ellis Stokes and Hannah his wife and others, defendants.
} On bill to foreclose equity of redemption, &c.

IT appearing to this court that the complainant hath filed his bill of complaint in the above cause, and that process of subpœna to appear and answer hath been duly issued, directed to the defendants in the said bill named returnable to the present term of January, and it also appearing that the said process of subpœna hath been duly served by the sheriff of the county of Burlington on some of the said defendants, and that Isaac Morgan, Ellis Stokes and Hannah his wife, and Edward Potts, either of the said defendants, do not reside within the State of New Jersey, so as to be served with the said process of subpœna; and it appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said Isaac Morgan, Ellis Stokes and Hannah his wife reside in the state of Ohio, and that the said Edward Potts resides in the state of Mississippi; it is therefore ordered and directed by the Chancellor, on motion of Samuel J. Read, solicitor of the complainant, this thirty first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, that the said Isaac Morgan, Ellis Stokes, and Hannah his wife and Edward Potts, the said absent defendants, do cause their appearance to be entered in the cause, and that they do plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill of complaint on or before the first Tuesday in April next, and that in default thereof that the said complainant's bill of complaint be taken pro confesso, and that such decree be made as to the Chancellor shall be deemed equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall within twenty days from this day, be published in the New Jersey Mirror and Burlington County Advertiser, a newspaper printed and published at Mount Holly in the county of Burlington for six weeks successively, at least once in each week; and also in a newspaper printed in the city of Philadelphia in the state of Pennsylvania, and continued therein for four weeks successively at least once in each week.

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C.
A true Copy.
feb 16—4t JOHN WILSON, Cl'k.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS stolen on the night of the second of February, from the stable of the subscriber in East Caln Township, near Downingtown, Chester county, a dark sorrel mare, about fifteen hands high, small limbs and delicately made, a natural trotter, and moves very active; when travelling, she carries her head high, and her nose projecting forward, her hair is long and rough, her tail is a short dock, but the hair is of a considerable length. The above reward will be given for the recovery of the mare, and conviction of the thief. JAMES WILLCOX.

feb 9—3t*

REMOVAL.

The Subscribers have relinquished the retailing department of their business, and removed their establishment to

NOS. 8 & 10 SOUTH FOURTH ST.
A few doors below Market St.
(Entrance from Greenleaf Court.)

WHERE they are ready to receive and execute the orders of their customers. Their stock is well adapted to the supply of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Colleges, and other Seminaries of Learning—And at all their leading articles are of their own manufacture, they are enabled to sell them on terms advantageous to the trade—particularly an extensive variety of Quarto Family Bibles and School Books; Maps, Globes, Mathematical Instruments, &c. KIMBER & SHARPLESS.

Jan 6—tf

Bath Buildings at Long Branch, N. J. FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale that large, extensive, and splendid boarding and summer establishment, known as the Bath Buildings, situate on the sea shore at Long Branch. The main building, together with several of the other principal buildings, were recently erected under the superintendence and by the direction of the late William Rankin, Esq. formerly proprietor of the Mansion House in Philadelphia, and their excellent and tasteful arrangement for the purpose for which he intended them is sufficiently demonstrative of his property and experience in such undertakings. They are sufficiently commodious to accommodate about 200 boarders. It would be superfluous to attempt a description of the many advantages which the location presents—suffice it to say, that it has long been known as an extensive watering place, and that in point of salubrity, it yields to none in the United States. The commanding view of the Atlantic, which is seen, (from the buildings situate on its very margin,) stretching as far as human eye can penetrate, and wafting on its surface the ships of every clime and nation, the delightful landscape scenery which the surrounding country every where presents, and the well known healthfulness of the place, are not among the least of the inducements which have heretofore made and will continue to make Long Branch a place of great public resort during the summer months, by the best and most fashionable company from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other places. It is needless to enumerate further the superior advantages which this property possesses, as any person intending to purchase will examine and judge for himself.

A purchaser can have with the above establishment from one to two hundred acres of land, in the highest state of cultivation, and the title will be warranted good and satisfactory.

For conditions of sale and further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. THADDEUS WHITLOCK,
No. 18 Oliver street, New York.
JOHN P. LEWIS, D.M
Ravenstown, Shrewsbury, N. J.
ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,
Long Branch, N. J.
CHARLES H. WHITE,
dec 22—tf No. 109 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia. JOB W. FOLWELL, Agent,
jan 19—6mo 313 North Front street.

COFFEE & CONFECTIONARY.

NO. 174 Chesnut street—Mr. and Mrs. PARKINSON, truly grateful for the liberal encouragement they have constantly experienced, beg leave to state, that COFFEE is furnished at any moment during the day and evening, served up in the most elegant French style; that nuptial and other parties are supplied in the most tasteful and splendid manner, with Cake, in all its variety; Pastry of every description, Puddings of all kinds, Fruits, Preserves, Ices and Jellies, of the very best quality—in short, every article in the Confectionery line to be found in this or any other city. Their establishment being in the most fashionable part of the city, (opposite the Masonic Hall, in Chesnut street) their rooms splendidly furnished for the accommodation of parties, and the Arcade and Theatre, the resort of taste and fashion, being within a few steps, they cheerish the hope, that while those ladies and gentlemen to whom they feel so largely indebted for their patronage may still continue the same, many others will be added to the number. It shall be the unremitting endeavour of Mr. and Mrs. P. to make it a pleasure to those who have once called to call again. dec 1—3m

CLERMONT ACADEMY.

THIS Institution will be opened on the 1st of 4th month (April) next as a boarding school for boys.

The course of studies will be Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, and the Elements of Natural Philosophy.

Terms for Tuition, Boarding and Washing, &c. $33 per quarter in advance. Latin and French $5 per quarter additional. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant in the vicinity of the city, 3 miles distant from it on the road leading from Frankford to Germantown.

SAMUEL S. GRISCOM.

Reference in the city to Jacob Ridgway or Thomas Ruth, Esqrs.

Until the 1st of 5d mo. (March) applications for information through the post office, to S. Griscom, Wilmington, Del. shall meet with immediate attention. dec 22—3m*

COPARTNERSHIP.

J. H. EARLE, DRAPER AND TAILOR,

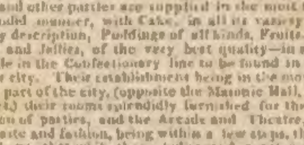
RETURNS his grateful thanks to his friends and the public, for their liberal patronage, and takes this method of informing them that he has taken into partnership, Mr. Allen Ward, whose experience in the science of cutting is well known, as his method is adopted in many of the most respectable stores, both in the city and others throughout the United States; the business there fore will be conducted, henceforth under the firm of Ward & Earle, at No. 32 South Sixth street, 2 doors below Chesnut, where the latest fashions may be seen, and all orders punctually executed on reasonable terms.

N. B. A. Ward still continues the Quarterly publication of the Philadelphia fashions, and the Junior Architype, he also gives instruction in the art of cutting on scientific principles, with the offer of the standing premium of 100 dollars to any person who shall produce superior principles of draft the fashions jan 6—3m

TO PRINTERS.

A Imperial Iron Press, in good repair and then for sale cheap. Also a quantity of minion lower case (Hansard and Sinclair) assorted letters, figure rules, &c. Enquire at this office. dec 29—tf

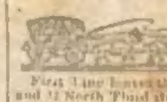
To Western and Southern MERCHANTS.



THE Subscriber, No. 69, South Fourth Street, has constantly on hand and for sale a large and elegant assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Fashionable Boots and Shoes of superior quality and workmanship, of his own manufacture. Country merchants and others will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the prices will be low for cash or approved paper.

jan 13—6m JOSEPH T. M'MULLIN.

CITIZEN'S COACHES FOR NEW YORK,



DAILY, at 4 o'clock, and half past ten o'clock, A. M. via Bristol, Princeton, Hunterdon, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Jersey city.

First Line leaves the offices, No. 43 South Third street, and 51 North Third street, every morning at 4 o'clocks and arrives in New York early the same afternoon.

Second Line leaves the same offices every day, at half past 10 o'clock, lodge at New Brunswick, and arrive in New York by 10 o'clock next morning.

N. B. For seats apply at the offices, 51 South Third street, sign of Benjamin Crowe, or 32 North Third street, opposite the City Hotel. jan 16—tf

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

CAN HAS NEVER FAILED TO

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 163 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.* feb 16—1m

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Eleventh day of January, in the fifty-second year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1828, ATKINSON & ALEXANDER of the said District, have deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof they claim as Proprietors, in the words following, to wit: Medical Flora; or, Manual of the Medical Botany of the United States of North America, containing a collection of about 100 figures and descriptions of medicinal plants, with their botanical, generic, property, historical, &c. and medical or remarks on nearly 900 equivalent substitutes, in two volumes.

VOLUME THE FIRST.
A——H with 52 plates.

Medical Plants are compound medicines prepared by the hands of nature, &c.—Cyc. Prince. 51.

By C. S. RAFINESQUE, A. M. Ph. D. Rector of Botany, Natural History, &c. in Transyl. University of Lexington, the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, &c. Member of the Medical Societies of Cincinnati and Lexington, the Philosophical Society and Lyceum of New York—the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia—the American Antiquarian Society—the Kentucky Institute—The Linnean Society at Paris—the Imperial National Cur. Society of Bonn—the Imperial Economical Society of Florence—the R. Italian Institute—the R. Institute of National Science of Naples, &c.

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—And also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints." D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.
feb 16—